

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

JUSTICE

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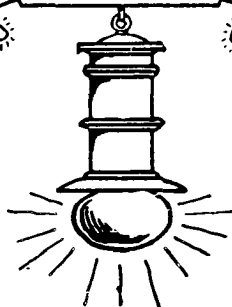
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JUNE, 1911

EDITORIAL

The Supreme Court
Compensation Laws
Child Welfare
Efficiency Systems
The Great Constitution
Principle

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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Comment From American Federation of Labor

SENTENCES SET ASIDE

United States Supreme Court Renders Its Decision in the Now Famous Contemp
Case---Case Ordered Dismissed---Criminal Sentences Imposed in
Civil Case Held by High Tribunal to be Illegal.

Washington, May 20.—The sentences imposed on President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President Mitchell for alleged contempt of court have been swept aside by the United States Supreme Court. While these officials are gratified at a reversal of the lower courts, yet the fact that a settlement of the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Buck Stove & Range Company operated to eliminate important questions on which it was greatly desired that a definite decision be rendered.

Under the decision, the case is remanded with the direction that the contempt proceedings instituted by the Buck Stove & Range Company be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and the right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish "by a proper proceeding, contempt, if any, committed against it."

Justice Lamar rendered the opinion, and the closing words were: "We have shown that this was a proceeding in equity for civil contempt, where only the remedial relief possible was a fine payable to the complainant. The company prayed for such relief as the nature of its case may require, and when the main case was terminated by a settlement of all differences between the parties, the complainant did not require, and was not entitled to, any compensation and relief of any other character. The present proceeding necessarily ended with the settlement of the main cause, of which it is a part."

The court was unanimous in the decision rendered.

It was apprehended at the time the decision was handed down that the entire matter was a closed incident, but Justice Wright, from whom a more scathing and vituperative arraignment against the federation officials was never approached in any court, apparently has retained the full vigor of his wrath. The morning following the decision he did not convene his court until he had taken the preliminary steps to again haul into his jurisdiction the men who had been relieved of the necessity of suffering the penalty of imprisonment inflicted by him by order of the supreme court. The action taken by Justice Wright is as follows:

"It appearing to this court that there is reason to believe that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison are guilty of contempt of court of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in wilfully violating the terms of an order issued by the court on or about the 18th day of December, 1907, in the cause numbering 27,305, and entitled the Buck Stove & Range Company, plaintiffs, vs. the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers et al., defendants, it is ordered that J. J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James Beck, Esqs., be and they are hereby empowered to inquire whether there is a reasonable cause to believe said persons guilty as aforesaid, and if yea, they are hereby empowered and directed forthwith to prepare, file, present and prosecute against the persons

heretofore first named charges of contempt of court to the end that the dignity of the court be established, vindicated and satisfied.

"WRIGHT, Justice."

This action indicates that further proceedings are in order, as the men named in Justice Wright's order were the attorneys who participated in the persecution of the American Federation of Labor in the former trials. President Gompers, when informed of the action of the justice, merely remarked, "Let them go as far as they like."

GERMAN WAGE AGREEMENTS.

Number of Wage Agreements Rapidly Increasing and Proving Beneficial to Employees.

Washington, May 20.—From consular reports just issued it is stated that wage agreements between employers and employees of Germany are increasing. Reports are available for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, and are as follows:

In 1907 there were in force 5,324 wage agreements in 111,050 plants, with 974,564 employees.

In 1908 there were 5,671 wage agreements in 120,401 establishments, affecting 1,026,435 employees.

In 1909 there were 6,578 wage agreements in force, covering 137,214 plants, and affecting 1,107,478 employees.

These reports considered accurate and reliable, add that it is now a pronounced policy of the German trade unions to establish definite trade agreements wherever possible.

STREET CAR SETTLEMENT.

International Officers Reach Satisfactory Agreements With Officials of Company.

Washington, May 20.—A settlement with the Street Railway Company and Division No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway men, located at Winnipeg, Man., has been reached, and is more satisfactory than was thought possible. A schedule for one year has been signed, which secures the employees in all present regulations, together with an increase of 2 cents per hour. President Mahon negotiated the agreement.

"OVERLAPPING" AGAIN.

Jurisdictional Questions are as Prevalent in Australia as in This Country.

Washington, May 20.—Trials, obstacles and complex problems in the labor world

are pretty much the same the world over. Impetuous theorists can always prescribe a solution, but "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and boundary lines of countries constitute no line or demarcation. The following resolution has been adopted by the Melbourne Trades and Labor Council:

"Resolved, That the federal government be asked to amend Section 59 of the arbitration Act so as to give power to the Industrial Registrar to refuse registration to any organization which makes provisions in its rules to include a section of an industry of which industry an organization has been registered, or is about to be registered."

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

Washington, May 20.—Congressman Burnett, of Alabama, has introduced a bill providing that all rural mail carriers shall be accorded a holiday each year on the 25th of December, when such day does not fall on Sunday, and also a bill to pay rural carriers 10 cents per mile per day for each mile and fraction of a mile on routes of over twenty-four miles.

WILSON ON THE TARIFF.

Labor's Congressman Holds Attention of House of Representatives During Unusual Address.

Washington, May 20.—Congressman Wilson, labor's coal miner representative in the house, is rapidly gaining the respect and confidence of his colleagues, for it is recognized that, while he has native ability of an exceptional character, he is developing into one of the ablest debaters in congress. His speech on the free list bill was devoted largely to the effect of the tariff on the wages of workmen. One paragraph of his address epitomizes his contention:

"The American wage earner has come to thoroughly understand that there is more virtue and more protection to him and his family in a strong, well equipped labor organization than there is in all the tariff walls that you can build. Take the trade or calling in which I was raised, a protected industry, one in which the percentage rate is possibly as high as that of any other industry in the state of Pennsylvania, where I come from, where the workers are organized, where they are able to deal with their employers as an organized body, they are paid for mining coal at the rate of 69 cents per ton, while right in the same field, having the same protection, but where the workmen are unorganized, they are mining the coal for 35.1 cents per ton!"

BUTTONWORKERS AGAIN.**Part of Employers Signing Agreement
Again Repudiate and Two Hundred
Are on Strike.**

Washington, May 20.—The Button Workers of Muscatine, Iowa, are in trouble, but only a small portion of the membership is involved. Some of the employers are persisting in disregarding the agreement which they signed and about 200 of the employees resisted discrimination by ceasing work. The latest information is to the effect that the organization is determined to stand by their agreement, and will insist that the employers do the same.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.**Hearing Held by House Committee on
Labor on Bill to Establish Section
Devoted to Child Welfare.**

Washington, May 20.—Congressman Peters of Massachusetts, appeared before the labor committee on behalf of a bill which he has introduced creating a bureau in the department of commerce and labor to be devoted to the care and improvement of child life. The objects to be attained is the study of conditions, collection of statistics and other data to the end that rational and humane laws may be enacted to protect the children of the nation, and limit child labor to the narrowest possible point.

PRINTERS GET RAISE.

Washington, May 20.—The Typographical Union at Youngstown, Ohio, has just secured a raise of \$1 per week. The progress of this organization continues steadily, and its membership is showing a flattering increase from month to month.

MACHINISTS WINNING.**Strike on in Greater New York to Estab-
lish the Eight-Hour Day Meeting
With Success.****BOILERMAKERS THERE.****Men Employed in All Shops Where Ma-
chine Work is Carried on Striking for
Wage Increase.**

Washington, May 20.—The boiler-makers in New York are reporting progress in their strike recently inaugurated. Thus far twelve firms, employing 350 workmen, have signed the agreement calling for a 50-cent per day raise.

Washington, May 20.—On May 1, ten thousand machinists in Greater New York went on strike for the eight hour day. President O'Connell states that the strike is being successfully conducted, and that sixty firms have already signed up with eight hours as the basis. The Splittorf Magneto Company, employing 1,500 men, is one of them.

BAKERS WIN VICTORY.**After a Long and Stubbornly Fought
Contest to Unionize the Bakeries
of the East Side.**

Washington, May 20.—Reports from New York confirm the fact that the bakers, who have been on strike for some time, have won a complete victory in their contest to better their conditions and unionize the bakeries of the east side. The union's treasury is \$1,500 larger than when the strike began, for the reason that many fines have been covered into the treasury as a result of the settlement.

"A SMOOTH DETECTIVE."**"Hawkshaw" Gets the Wrong Travelling
Bag, But Fails to Return Same to
Owner.**

Washington, May 20.—The class of men following the Burn's lead appear to be of the usual caliber. A few days ago, Frank Ryan, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, while on a sleeper en route to a meeting to which he had been called, noticed a lynx-eyed individual particularly interested in him, but gave the matter no thought. Mr. Ryan was seated in a chair next to that occupied by a traveling jewelry salesman, and both of the passengers had traveling bags which were similar in shape and size. Mr. Ryan had noticed that the salesman had been careful to keep his grip near him, even to taking it into the smoking compartment, but while in the smoking room the porter, desiring to sweep the floor, took the salesman's grip to his seat, with his consent and knowledge. Some five minutes later the owner of the grip returned to his seat to find his traveling bag gone, and so also was the lynx-eyed gentleman. The owner became greatly excited and a thorough search was made, but the grip was not found. In the traveling bag there was a large amount of sample gold settings, amounting to \$800.

HOW NATURAL.

Washington, May, 20.—The National Association of Manufacturers, in session

in New York, has taken action to oppose the La Follette bill in relation to the removal of government employees without a hearing and allowing them to become members of the American Federation of Labor. The delegates to the convention also declared that the eight-hour day had led to extravagance in government expense.

Painters of Guelph, Ont., have secured 5 1-2 cents per hour increase.

BRITAIN'S PROGRESS.

To Lessen Misery Among the Workers by Providing for Sickness and Unemployment.

Washington, May 20.—The bill just recently introduced in the English parliament by Mr. Lloyd George, creating an insurance against sickness, invalidity, and unemployment is interesting.

The bill is divided into two parts dealing with insurance against (1) sickness and invalidity; (2) unemployment. The scheme is to include all wage earning men and women and young persons who are not included in the income tax paying class, that is to say, all earning less than \$15.00 a week. However, there are exceptions; namely, soldiers, sailors and teachers, who are to be provided for under special schemes; other exceptions are servants of the crown and municipalities, with retiring pensions; commission agents employed by more than one person, and certain classes of the most casual sort of laborers—otherwise, the scheme as a whole is compulsory, and workmen, employers and the state will all contribute in their separate proportions.

The scheme will apply both to men and women, with the proviso that married women must also be able to show that they work for wages. In addition there will be two comparatively small classes of voluntary contributors, (1) small tradesmen and men working for themselves; a large proportion of whom are in friendly societies; (2) those who have once been employed by others but afterwards work for themselves. For all these compulsory and voluntary contributors there will be one uniform class, and contributions will be as follows: Workmen 8 cents a week; work women 6 cents a week; employer 6 cents a week, and the state, for men and women alike 4 cents a week. In the case of workmen receiving only \$3.75 a week their contributions will be 6 cents a week; 4 cents for those earning \$3.00 a week, and 2 cents for those earning \$2.25. In these cases the employer will pay higher contributions. The benefits to be paid in

return for these contributions are as follows:

(1) Free medical relief to all insured, (the doctors of the friendly societies are to be better paid and wherever a chemist is available the drugging is to be separated from the doctoring).

(2) Weekly allowance for the first three months of illness, \$2.50 for men; \$1.87 for women; \$1.25 for men and women during subsequent three months.

(3) An allowance of \$7.50 will be paid in each case of maternity, providing the mother does not return to work within four weeks.

(4) In cases of permanent disablement allowance of \$1.25 per week, (made to both men and women up to the age of 70, when the patient will be transferred to the old age pension fund).

(5) Special help in cases of consumption.

(6) Young persons under 16 years will not receive sick pay allowance, but will receive medical treatment and the use of the sanatoria.

During period of sickness there will be no deduction of the contribution from the actual benefits, and to prevent lapses through unemployment every contributor will be allowed three weeks a year margin in which his contributions need not be paid, nor will the policy lapse until he has failed to pay for thirteen weeks, though after three weeks the benefits will be reduced. Nothing is paid at death, this branch of insurance being left entirely to existing agencies.

All persons of all ages up to 65 are on exactly the same scale of contribution. A heavy initial loss is expected. The contributions of the older persons will not warrant the payment of the substantial benefits in the scale at the present time. Persons over 50, therefore, will receive reduced benefits. It is contended that the heavy initial loss will be wholly wiped out in 15 1-2 years, and it is believed that at the end of that period the benefits can be substantially increased by the invested profits obtained from those who enter young.

The salient points of the unemployment insurance are as follows:

First—The machinery will be the labor exchanges.

Second—Only two great groups of trades, the engineering and the building, will be benefitted by the scheme, numbering some 2,400,000 workmen. The contributions are to be (1) the workmen will pay 5 cents a week; (2) the employer will pay 5 cents a week; (3) the state will pay one-fourth of the total cost. A very substantial abatement is to be made to employers if they will undertake to insure the whole of their workmen for a year. The benefits are to be (1) in the

engineering trades \$1.75 a week for 15 weeks; (2) in the building trades \$1.50 for fifteen weeks. No payment will be made for the first week of unemployment and none at all where it is due to the misconduct of the workmen or to strikes or lockouts.

On the average workers must not receive more than one week's benefit for every five weeks' contributions, a stipulation to eliminate imposition. The trade unions will pay their unemployed benefit to their members and then claim from the fund the amounts which the men would have received had they been dealing with the labor exchanges.

It is intended the entire act will come into full force on May 1, 1912.

UNIONS, TAKE NOTICE.

Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J., no Longer Furnish Union Labeled Union Supplies.

Washington, May 20.—The Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J., can not furnish union-made eight hour campaign buttons because they do not employ any organized men and women in the department making badges, buttons and novelties.

TO GRANT IMMUNITY.

General Sentiment in Congress Favors Permitting Federal Employes Citizens' Rights.

Washington, May 20.—Congressman E. R. Bathrick, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the lower house of congress, which if adopted, will grant immunity to the railway postal clerks from being dismissed from the service under the Roosevelt-Taft order, if they testify before any of the committees in congress relative to the conditions existing in the mail service. Congressmen who have expressed themselves are in favor of permitting any federal employe to not only appear before the committees in congress, but also are unfavorable to any legislation or executive orders that deprive any citizen of the rights guaranteed to him under the constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

Washington, May 20.—Pennsylvania railroad shopmen in Pittsburg district are still on strike, with more coming out daily. All machinists in the mechanical departments are out to prevent discrimination and for the right to organize; the other crafts are, likewise, on strike.

REHEARING DENIED.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals Refuse Motion to Review Decision Recently Made.

COURT'S OPINION STRONG.

Court Not Disposed to Reverse Rulings and Decide Appeal Contrary to its Convictions.

Washington, May 20.—Immediately after the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, second district, remanding the Hatters' case to the lower court for a re-trial and overturning the contentions of Loewe & Company, the attorneys for the company filed a petition for a rehearing. The court has denied the petition, and if any further action is had the Loewe people and its backers will be compelled to prosecute the case again. Emphasis is laid on certain points contained in the reversal decree, and clearly intimates the manner in which a retrial of the case should be conducted, as well as to nature of evidence that will stand the scrutiny of the higher courts. The court with warmth sustains its former decree, and adds further argument, the following passage being of especial interest:

"We did intend to hold, however and this petition (petition for a rehearing) has not modified our opinion, that plaintiffs cannot make out a case entitling them to the direction of a verdict in their favor by showing: (1) that A. B. was a paying member of the United Hatters' Association; (2) that the Hatters' Association was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and governed by its constitution, rules and usages; (3) that the constitution of the Federation contains the following: 'It shall be the duty of the executive council to secure the unification of all labor organizations so far as to assist each other in any justifiable boycott and with voluntary financial help in the event of a strike or lockout, when duly approved by the executive council.'"

The court also stated that "a boycott directed solely against the transfer of goods from a manufactory to purchasers or consignees within the same state might be a justifiable boycott, so far as the anti-trust act is concerned."

The opinion states clearly the court's position with reference to evidence necessary to prove conspiracy. A blanket charge was made against a large number of defendants, and the argument was directed to the proposition that "all were responsible for all acts" complained of. In effect, according to the decision, "if all are responsible," each individual must be proven responsible. This latest

decree in the Hatters' case is a matter of gratification.

FIRST ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW.

Legislature of Massachusetts Enacts Statute Limiting the Power of Judges in Contempt Proceedings.

Washington, May 20.—Massachusetts is the first state enacting a law designed to curb the custom now in vogue of judges remanding alleged violators of injunctions to summary punishment. While the law is not considered as giving the relief desired, yet it is a recognition of the fact that the present use of the injunction is incompatible with right guaranteed to the citizens under the constitution. The law was approved April 26, 1911, and is as follows:

"Sec. 1. The defendant, in proceedings for violation of an injunction, where it appears from the petition filed in court, alleging the violation, that the violation is an act which also would be a crime, shall have the right to trial by jury on the issue of fact only, as to whether he committed the acts alleged to constitute the said violation, and the said trial by jury shall take place forth with; and if there is no sitting of a jury in the county where the contempt proceedings are to be heard, a venire shall issue to impanel a jury forthwith.

"Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings in the probate courts.

"Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby revealed.

"Sec. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

FEDERAL COMMISSION SESSION.

Investigation of Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability is Being Made.

Washington, May 20.—The commission that has been appointed to investigate workmen's compensation and employers' liability held its first public hearing on May 10. The members of the commission present were Senators Sutherland and Chamberlain and Congressman Reuben O. Moon. The commission announced that the legal phases concerning constitutional requirements and limitations would be preferably discussed. Mr. Thom, general counsel for the Southern Railway, reported in behalf of twenty-one railroad attorneys who had requested him to ask for a postponement of the hearings on the legal phases until sometime in the second week in June, for the pur-

pose of giving them an opportunity to learn the trend of thought contained in the supreme court decisions that are expected on May 15 or 29, dealing with the employers' liability law (the celebrated Connecticut Hoxie case), and the safety appliance contentions in which the fine, technical difference is being made between the vehicle; namely, the car and the instrument; namely, the roadbed, tracks, etc., is expected to be clearly defined by the court. Congressman Lewis (coal miner), gave a preliminary statement, and stated that he would appear at the next session. James Emery, attorney for the manufacturers' association, also appeared, his position, of course, being understood by every one. The commission will probably meet again somewhere near June 15.

The Sheet Metal Workers of Youngstown, O., have secured an increase of 25 cents per day.

IN WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY.

Carl Van Dyke, the Demoted St. Paul, Minn., Railway Mail Clerk, Here to Appear Before Civil Service Reform Committee.

Washington, May 20.—That the post-office department have a controversy on its hands that will not be easily disposed of is evident from the fact that information is being collected which will put the department in an unfavorable light. Carl Van Dyke, one of the mail clerks demoted for "pernicious activity," is in Washington to give in detail the situation from the standpoint of the railway mail clerks of his district. Mr. Van Dyke alleges that his mail has been tampered with in the federal building at Grand Forks, N. D., and he has caused the arrest of Postoffice Inspectors Carl Tegge and George H. Drake.

STONECUTTERS TO THE FORE.

Washington, May 20.—The Journey men Stonecutters' Association of North America is making splendid progress this year; increases of wages having been gained by thirteen of its unions during the last four months. The general average per hour throughout the entire jurisdiction of this organization is approximately 50 cents. A raise of approximately 6 cents per hour has been gained in Akron, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Cedar Rapids, Ia., Indianapolis, Ind., Sandstone, Minn., Toledo O., Wheeling, W. Va., Youngstown, O., Calgary, Canada, Nashville, Tenn., Port Arthur, Ontario, Rochester, N. Y., and Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Senator Newlands Urges Legislation at
Extra Session Looking Toward Self-
Sustaining Navy.

Washington, May 20.—In the closing days of the last Congress, Senator Newlands introduced a resolution containing a program for the extra session and dealing with numerous important subjects. One item of the list is worthy of mention, and is as follows:

"Providing for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine by free entry to American registry of all ships, wherever constructed, and by the construction of auxiliary ships for our navy, to be used in time of war in aid of the fighting ships, and in time of peace in establishing new routes of commerce through lease to shipping companies, such legislation to involve the temporary diminution of the construction of fighting ships and the substitution of auxiliary ships, with a view to the creation of a well-proportioned and self-sustaining navy."

OFFICIAL REFERENDUM VOTE ON
CITY FOR NEXT CONVENTION
CITY.

L. U.	City Minneapolis.
187.....	1
430.....	12
117.....	1
Sub. 1, No. 1.....	23
212.....	41
645.....	15
668.....	10
41.....	3
501.....	3
52.....	1
681.....	5
292.....	35
267.....	6
419.....	57
617.....	11
648.....	3
140.....	6
9.....	206
82.....	29
135.....	23
151.....	177
1.....	30
98.....	25
124.....	28
680.....	20
12.....	13
591.....	7
102.....	3
685.....	8
489.....	33
595.....	45
404.....	20
5.....	41

528.....	14
233.....	30
20.....	145
620.....	12
49.....	85
481.....	2
506.....	15
24.....	46
328.....	8
534.....	312
254.....	26
23.....	67
666.....	8
134.....	1,325
427.....	14
592.....	10
<hr/>	
	3,060
	City
	Rochester.
L. U.	
187.....	6
430.....	1
117.....	12
80.....	8
86.....	125
164.....	90
212.....	20
645.....	35
268.....	6
41.....	29
501.....	76
52.....	44
267.....	66
419.....	2
648.....	5
140.....	28
9.....	113
82.....	9
151.....	36
98.....	19
124.....	10
377.....	40
591.....	10
102.....	47
685.....	2
396.....	60
358.....	16
404.....	2
190.....	16
536.....	90
85.....	146
481.....	152
104.....	28
328.....	10
675.....	20
534.....	1,765
254.....	127
666.....	10
<hr/>	
	3,281

Peter W. Collins, Int. Sec'y.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 22, 1911.

Editor of Electrical Workers.

The following resolutions were adopted by Local Union No. 85.

Whereas, Our Brother, E. C. Cunningham, has passed away on the 6th day

of May, 1911, after a short illness; and, whereas, our Brother was an upright man and devoted member, having faithfully performed his duties; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 85, extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother and to the Electrical Workers' official journal; and that the same be spread upon the minutes of our union.

A. C. Crawford, R. S.
Chas. W. Platt, F. S.
Committee.

"SLEEPING" FACTS.

Intensely Interesting Information That is
Never Given General Publicity
Heard in Congress.

Washington, May 27.—While every utterance in Congress is duly recorded by stenographers and appears in the Congressional Record, and while hearings before committees and commissions are likewise a matter of record, yet, owing largely to the voluminous printed documents, the greater portion of vital matters are lost to view. Just recently in a speech made on the floor of the House, the following facts were stated, having been collected by the New York Child Labor Commission:

Children's dresses are paid for at the rate of 50 cents per dozen; the average daily output for one person in thirteen hours is one dozen.

Violets are made for 3 1-2 cents per gross; and a mother, three girls and a grandmother earn 60 cents per day.

The average wage of an entire family at garment finishing is from 60 to 70 cents per day.

Making cigarette wrappers brings 10 cents per 1,000; and a woman working from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. can make \$2 per week.

STILL MORE "OVERLAPPING."

Washington, May 27.—Australia, although conspicuous for the political influence exerted by the unions, appears not yet to have arrived at the Utopian mecca. There is now another contest on, one among many, between the Cold Storage Employees' Union and the Rural Workers' Union over jurisdiction or overlapping. The contention arises

over the claims by both the Cold Storage Workers' and the Rural Workers' organizations for jurisdiction over the butter factory employees.

CANADIAN CONCILIATION.

Washington, May 27.—Representatives of the parties concerned in the existing dispute between the coal miners and the operators of British Columbia and Alberta held a consultation and have requested Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to name a chairman of a board of conciliation to investigate the controversy. The minister of labor immediately selected Dr. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg. It is stated that the selection is acceptable, for the reason that Dr. Gordon is familiar with mining conditions and has shown a sympathetic interest in the lives and work of the miners.

"BOOT TRADE STAMP."

National Union of Boots and Shoe Operatives Endeavoring to Popularize
Its New Label.

Washington, May 27.—Union labels in foreign countries are not in general use, in fact, very few exist; and in comparison with this country, amounts to comparatively nothing. But recently the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in England have adopted a union label to be placed upon the product of its members, wherever agreements with manufacturers can be secured. The emblem to be used is a triangle within a circle, and around the outside edge of the circle are the words, "National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives," and on the inside of the triangle, besides the outlines of a shoe, are the words, "Trade Union Labour."

CARPENTERS MAKING HEADWAY.

Strike of Millmen in Grand Rapids, Mich.,
Succeeding in Their Efforts to
Better Conditions.

Washington, May 27.—A letter from Secretary Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, states that the strike now being carried on by the millmen of Grand Rapids, Mich., is effective, and that a number of firms have signed an agreement, and men have returned to work. Prospects are bright for an early settlement, as hardly a day passes that some firm does not come to an understanding with the organization and sign the agreement. Only 2,700 are now out, but it is reported they are standing loyal and will remain so until the remaining firms conclude to enter into contractual relations with the brotherhood.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

Preparations Are Under Way for the Third Biennial Convention, Which Will Be Held Next Month.

Washington, May 27.—The third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will convene in Boston, June 12, 1911. The league has been active and assisted materially in spreading the principles of trades unionism among the women workers. It has also done valuable service in great strikes where large numbers of women have been involved. During the sessions of the convention a mass meeting has been arranged, and, among others, John Mitchell will deliver an address.

BI-WEEKLY LABOR PAPER.

Arrangement Are Being Perfected to Enter the Daily Newspaper Field by California Publication.

Washington, May 27.—“Organized Labor,” a weekly publication devoted to the interest of the organized workmen of San Francisco, will shortly be issued as a bi-weekly, with the expectation that ere long it will again change its plan to that of a daily newspaper. It is asserted that a daily paper voicing the sentiments of trade unions has become a necessity on the coast, as well as accurately chronicling the facts in reference to the activities of union labor.

PRISON LABOR NEWS.

Renewed Efforts Being Made to Eliminate Products of Convicts Coming in Competition With Free Labor.

Washington, May 27.—The legislature of Missouri at its last session passed a comprehensive measure relating to the inmates of its penal institutions in reference to their employment. Congressman Booher, of Missouri, has introduced a bill in Congress, H. R. 5601, “to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between states in goods wares and merchandise, wholly or in part, manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory.” The provisions of the bill give a state or territory the right to exclude convict-made goods by statutory enactment. With this bill enacted into law the system of contracting convicts for the manufacture of products in large institutions holding vast commercial powers will in measure be beneficial to not only small manufacturing establishments employing free labor, but assist each state in upbuilding its own manufacturing interests.

SLIPPER TRADE LOCKOUT.

Washington, May 27.—Over 5,000 operatives in Bacup, Rawtenstall and Waterfoot districts, Great Britain, have been locked out, and the blame is attributed to the masters. Notices were posted giving notice of the prices that would be paid by the firm. The Slipper Makers' Union endeavored to get a conference relative to 60 of the prices for readjustment, offering to accept the other prices named in the schedules; but the masters refused and locked the operative out. The firm also desired a five-year agreement, which was unanimously refused. A rule was also promulgated by the firm which will “lay off all married women first when slack time comes, unless the married woman is the breadwinner, until business revives.” Negotiations are under way for a settlement.

“BUSINESS ACUMEN.”

Manufacturing Company Fighting Against Reciprocity Measure, But Employs Convicts.

Washington, May 27.—Whenever an attempt is made to readjust any schedule in the existing tariff law, numerous interesting shadows are mirrored on the congressional screen. The American Fork & Hoe Company, the “farmers' tool trust,” has a contract at the state prison at Jackson, Mich., in the name of the Withington & Cooley Company, one of its constituent corporations, and in the name of the Iowa Farming Tool Company at the state penitentiary at Fort Madison, Ia. The parent company is making a bitter fight against the lowering of duty on farming tools from Canada, advancing the usual “cost of labor reason. It seems hardly possible that the labor cost of manufacture in Canada is less than 30 or 40 cents per day, the price the trust pays for its convict labor in this country.

LAUNDRY WORKERS WIN.

Locked Out Employees in Salt Lake City, After Valiant Struggle, Get Agreement.

Washington, May 27.—On March 20, this year, the laundry workers in a number of laundries in the Mormon city were locked out for the offense committed in joining a union. About 100 were affected. Other laundry workers, realizing the attitude of the employers, became restive, and the trouble spread, with the result that 400 quit their employment and joined the ranks of the locked out men and women. Efforts were made to

break the ranks, but this signally failed. Finally, negotiations were made for a settlement, and has been successful, every laundry in the city signing the agreement, which returns former employees to work without discrimination, and in effect recognizes the Laundry Workers' Union.

PLASTERERS GET INCREASE.

Washington, May 27.—The plasterers of Fort Wayne, Ind., after a strike of some weeks, came to an agreement with their employers, getting 50 cents per day increase.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

Splendid Gains Shown in Increases of Wages Distributed Over a Large Section of Country.

Washington, May 27.—The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance reports a steady increase in membership and increases in wage scales scattered over a large area. A few of the most prominent wage changes follow:

Terre Haute, Ind., 22½ cents per day increase.

Youngstown, O., 25 cents per day increase.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., 80 cents per day increase.

Springfield, Ill., 40 cents per day increase.

Oswego, N. Y., 50 cents per day increase.

Little Rock, Ark., 40 cents per day increase.

Flushing, L. I., 50 cents per day increase.

Holyoke, Mass., 52 cents per day increase.

Worcester, Mass., 25 cents per day increase.

"REYNOLDS" ADVICE.

Editorial in English Publication Gives Expression Against Prevailing Custom.

Washington, May 27.—Reynolds' newspaper, one of the foremost English publications, in an editorial paragraph, remarks:

"It would appear that the tipping system is at the bottom of the London taxi cab trouble. The whole difficulty would be solved if the giving of tips were entirely prohibited. One doesn't tip an engine driver for steering him from King's Cross to Edinburgh. Why should it be necessary to subsidize the taxi man who conveys him from Picadilly to

King's Cross? Tipping demoralizes the men and annoys the public."

FINED UNDER FACTORY ACT.

Washington, May 27.—The factory act of Great Britain contains a provision that women and girl employees must be allowed a certain and stipulated time for meals. Recently the Dressmakers' Union filed complaint against a firm that had disregarded the act in this particular, and the defendant was fined 30 shillings in each case.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY FUNDS.

Washington, May 27.—In the United Kingdom there are 29,524 friendly societies, with a membership of 13,789,556, and total funds amounting to a little in excess of \$387,000,000. Discussion is now rife as to what effect, if any, the new Lloyd George workmen's compensation law, if enacted, will have upon these organizations.

CHILD LABOR DECISION.

Washington, May 27.—In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, it is held that an amendment to the state's child labor law, making it unlawful to employ children under 14 years of age in factories, mines or workshops, is not constitutional. The effect of the decision is to reduce the age at which children may be employed to 12 years.

FAR OFF SOUTH AFRICA.

Washington, May 27.—A meeting was recently held at Capetown of representatives of all trade unions in South Africa for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed South African Federation of Trade Unions. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have nineteen branches in that country, and the constitution finally adopted conforms to that of the Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain. The standard of wages and the indiscriminate immigration is becoming serious, because many of the big construction jobs commenced after the war are nearing completion. The new federation will now deal with the various problems as a unit.

TRAINMEN'S WAGE INCREASE.

Washington, May 27.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in his annual report certifies to the fact that the increase in wages of the trainmen in the United States during the year 1910 amounted to \$37,000,000.

EDITORIAL

PETER W. COLLINS

THE SUPREME COURT. Recent opinions of the supreme court are very apt to confuse the average citizen and for that matter many of those who claim to be above the average.

In the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases the decisions were hailed as great victories for the government and many editors throughout the country so commented on them.

Others, however, condemned the position of the court, declaring that the court had written into the Sherman act an interpretation never intended by the congress.

This interpretation it is contended amends the Sherman anti-trust law by reading in the words "reasonable" and "unreasonable," justifying by such interpretation the contention that there is such a thing as a reasonable restraint of trade.

Included among those who differ with the supreme court in its opinion are a number of the so-called progressive members of the congress of both parties and they have declared that the action of the court in this respect was unwarranted.

While there is no doubt but that this contention is open to a difference of opinion, nevertheless the fact remains that the decision of the court on the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases ought to have a far reaching effect to benefit the country, and it is an indication that the day of unlimited monopoly and the criminal trust is reaching a close.

The decision of the supreme court in the contempt case of Messrs. Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell also causes much confusion, for, while the supreme court says unanimously (in their overturning the action of Justice Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in imposing the sentence for contempt) that while his method was wrong in making criminal contempt of civil action alone, yet he can reach the same end by ascertaining if there was criminal contempt of court.

To the layman, unfamiliar with legal and judicial technicalities, there is much confusion of mind in regard to these various opinions and we fear that the vindictive spirit of Justice Wright will again be displayed in carrying out a sentence for contempt as outlined in the suggestion of the supreme court's decision.

COMPENSATION LAWS. The Commission appointed by Congress to investigate the subject of compensation has recently reopened hearings at Washington and considerable interest is displayed by those interested in workmen's compensation legislation.

Many representatives of labor organizations appeared before the commission and emphasized the necessity for this character of legislation.

One of the best arguments made before the commission was that by M. M. Dawson of New York, who justified the right of the Federal Government to enact legislation covering workmen's compensation and he cited the preamble of the Constitution to bear out his contention, particularly that portion of the preamble which provides for the "general welfare." We learn from a recent letter from the A. F. of L., that Mr. Dawson appeared before the executive council at one of its meetings and delivered a splendid address on workingmen's compensation.

It is to be hoped that the congressional commission will consider the advisability of reporting, for enactment by the congress, a workingman's compensation law.

Workmen's compensation laws are already in force in 16 different nations and the United States is very much behind the times in this respect.

In Germany such an act became a law in 1884; in Austria in 1887; in Norway, 1894; Finland in 1895; Great Britain, 1897; Denmark, 1898; Italy, 1898; France, 1898; Spain, 1900; New Zealand, 1900; South Australia, 1900; Holland, 1901; Sweden, 1901.

The German system is one from which a good law might be copied, but as the field for investigation is a large one there is no reason why a comprehensive measure cannot be enacted in the immediate future.

A number of states have adopted workingmen's compensation laws (the New York law was declared unconstitutional) but what is needed is a nation wide provision for workingmen's compensation laws.

The burdens of industry have been carried too long by the workers and it is about time that redress should be had.

CHILD WELFARE. Considerable interest is being manifested in the subject of child welfare, and recently in Chicago a child welfare exhibit attracted great attention and much interest not only from the newspapers but by the people of that city and many other cities of the country as well.

This kind of work is splendid service for the community as well as the children, and the service rendered in the cause of child welfare by public spirited men and women is an indication of good results for the future.

In this character of work we can all co-operate, for it is a noble work in the interests of humanity, and for the future generations. It is a work deserving of encouragement by every one interested in the future of our nation and for the preservation of our institutions and for the building up and maintaining of conditions in keeping with justice.

EFFICIENCY SYSTEMS. Almost every decade we are confronted with some important issue and the issue is usually associated with some particular personality. Today we have the so-called effi-

ency issue espoused by a number of seemingly disinterested gentlemen, but particularly advocated by one Frederick W. Taylor, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Taylor, through a series of magazine articles and by judicious advertising on the part of his literary bureau, has gained considerable prominence during the past year, and has succeeded in interesting certain officers of the government in the department of the secretary of the navy to install his so-called efficiency system.

This system proposes to speed up the worker and get "the pound of flesh" at all hazards and its object, of course, is to make greater profits for the employer at the least expense. It has been said by competent authorities that the factories and workshops where the Taylor system and other so-called systems of efficiency are in effect that labor therein is practically helpless and absolutely shackled.

The committee on labor of the present congress is conducting hearings to consider the advisability of an investigation into these so-called systems of efficiency and the reading of the testimony presented to the committee furnishes a very clear idea of the purpose and effect of these systems. In fact, the evidence presented to the committee tends to show that it is against the interests of the workmen and for the profit of industry solely.

This subject, therefore, should be given careful attention and the American people should be careful in their acceptance of theories and systems that tend to reduce the conditions of the American worker below American ideals.

THE GREAT CONSTITUTION.

Since the days of the Constitutional Convention in 1789 and the acceptance of the Constitution by the states of the nation, this great charter of the American people has stood the test of the years in a splendid manner but time proves the necessity of many changes in the affairs of the nations and the present day is no exception to the rule.

The making and drafting of the constitution was the result of a conference of able and far-sighted men who had the interests of our republic strongly at heart. They built on solid foundations for its future advancement and progress but it could not be expected of them that they should know all the needs and requirements of years and generations to follow after them.

It is therefore, wise and proper that insofar as it will benefit the people of our country the constitution adopted by the fathers and amended occasionally by the states and by the congress should be amended now to meet needs and requirements of our own day.

One of the vital needs is the popular election of U. S. Senators, for if ever there was an anomaly in the land of a free people with free institutions, the Senate of the U. S. is certainly one. Here is a body constituted of men, a large majority of whom care not one whit for the people whom they are supposed to serve but who do serve special privilege day in and day out and who when asked by the people to pass necessary legislation

rise up in the mighty forum where they are simply jumping jacks to protest against any interference with senatorial courtesy and their "senatorial rights."

It is, indeed, a public calamity when it becomes necessary for the President of the United States to call a special session of Congress to act on matters that the Senate refuses to act on simply because they were washing in the Senate Chamber the besmirched senatorial toga of some of their members.

We are firmly of the opinion that a general wash day would be necessary to cleanse at least the larger number of the senatorial togas and as this washing cannot be properly done by the senate itself, it is absolutely imperative that it be done by the people through a constitutional amendment making senators subservient to the vote of the people.

The Constitution should also be amended so that an income tax would make those better able, who now **dodge** their obligations, share in the burdens of public taxation.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Constitution will be amended in these respects at least in the near future so that the people may have an opportunity of a republican government not under the directions of special interests.

PRINCIPLE. Principle, like character, is an essential in the making of real men, and men of character recognize the value of principle in the affairs of men.

Men without character are men without principle.

A real man never sacrifices principle to secure either a so-called measure of success or aid personal popularity. Applause from "the galleries" is not a factor in the making of men, and men who are men do not measure their success by that standard.

Principle cannot be sacrificed without undermining character and self-respect and the man who flirts with popularity rather than duty toys with a dangerous bubble.

FOR UNION LABEL PAPER.

American Order of Foresters Will Hereafter Use Only Paper Bearing the Union Watermark.

Washington, May 27.—At a convention recently held in Holyoke, Mass., of the American Order of Foresters, resolutions were passed committing the fraternal organization to the use only of paper manufactured by companies employing union labor. Following is the substance of the resolutions:

"Resolved, By the American Order of Foresters that we hereby agree to patronize only such stationery as is made in mills where union labor is employed

under the eight-hour system, bearing the union label watermark of the Brotherhood of Papermakers.

"Resolved, That this general court now in session hereby instruct its officials to purchase only such product as bears the union label watermark of the Brotherhood of Papermakers, which is the only genuine guarantee against buying product made under the unfair conditions existing in a number of the paper mills.

"High wages to workmen, mechanics and artisans, and time and leisure hours at night mean greater membership to the fraternal and beneficial orders; and, therefore, they should champion the cause of higher wages and shorter hours."

HOSTILE EMPLOYERS, SEE YOURSELVES, AS OTHERS KNOW YOU

By Samuel Gompers, in American Federationist

(Concluded from May issue.)

In the same strain, Rudolph Spreckles, of San Francisco, in speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce, said:

"There never was a political crime committed that business was not at the back of it. Cut off that supply, and let the managers of these corporations take their stand and say, 'No bribe money.' If we find in operating our property that political bosses propose to hold us up, we are going to the people to get our redress and to get our rights. My experience with the people has taught me that they are fair and just and will give you what you are legitimately entitled to."

Reform? Why are lawyers so often watched and suspected upon edging their way to the front when the people are agitated by waves of reform feeling? It is because so often, in court, in law-making, and while working with public reform committees, they are acting as counsel for the big interests. Law-making, as well as lawsuits, is a game, and a lawyer who can not win for his clients in any branch of the game loses their clients. Said Charles A. Boston, speaking of lawyers' questionable methods to a New York County Lawyers' Association:

"That lawyer and that client who conspire to overreach justice for private gain, to achieve by unfair legal means that which fairness would deny, are practicing what, if persisted in, would demand the intervention of the strong man and cause government by, of, and for the people to perish."

Is reform always sure to come from the Bar and the Bench? The union wage-workers are seeking for any reforms or reformers whatever, sure to be counted on, outside trade unionism. They are seeking, earnestly.

Frederick R. Coudert, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the City of New York, said at a public meeting recently:

"Criticism of courts and judges is proper and constructive and has nothing in common with the mere demagogic denunciation of decisions which seem inimical to the popular passion or fancy of the moment. The condition of our law in New York is primarily due to the incompetency, inexperience and weakness of our judges. Its cause is not far to seek. Positions on the Supreme Court bench are within the gifts of the boss, who bestow them partly in return for faithful political services, partly in return for enormous contributions. I do not know that justice is bought and

sold but I do know that judgeships are."

Reform? Who are to reform the evils of long hours, low pay, child labor, the overwork of women, if the wage-workers themselves do not chiefly supply the organization and the energy for the battle? They have found the best, almost the only, means to perform these tasks in the trade unions. "The very wealthy," said the Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, to his congregation in New York on Memorial Day, "are never a patriotic class. There is something in the very possession of riches which leads to a contentment opposed to the love of country and the active interest in its best welfare." The trade-unionists are not spoiled by riches!

Reform? When in the last session of Congress Senator Thomas P. Gore had asserted that a bribe of \$25,000 to \$50,000 had virtually been offered to him in the matter of the sale of the unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma, he encountered what he termed 'a podigality of perjury.' "All that malice and money could do" to discredit him had ensued. He believed that the Indians had been saved \$3,000,000. But in the end he said: "My experience has demonstrated how much easier it is to remain silent and secure than to wage war against wrong doers." Senator Gore's experience in that fight is the fate of the trade unionist and the trade union. No matter what the sacrifice of the unionist, he finds engaged in the attack on him malice, money, cynicism, hypocrisy.

We have re-read this record of the doings of malefactor employers in order to see that all the cases quoted have their pertinent point. It is far from our wish to pen a mere diatribe against riches or the employing class without distinction. Nothing of the kind. But too long have men whose personal and organization interests are opposed to trade unions been over-free with their criticism of trade unionism. It is well to let them know that the trade unionists are perfectly well aware not only that employing class organizations are ready for war against their organized employees, but have usually stood in solid opposition to those aims of the industrial workers which tend to the preservation of the health and the lives of men, women and children.

We hold firmly to our recommendation, so often heretofore made, that representatives of organized labor meet representatives of employers in counsel, to discuss whatever differences exist between them which may cause, or have caused, a suspension of work, and further

to arrange for efforts in common having the aims of conciliation, arbitration, trade agreements, or amendments to law in such matters as compensation for accidents. In these respects we suggest no change. We merely take the present occasion to say that if any employers have been laboring under the delusion that organized labor's consent to meet them in counsel implies the right of employers to proffer unasked advice to labor with reference to its settled methods and organization, it is full time that the delusion was laid aside. Organized labor is not going to be tamed through either blandishments or browbeating. On the contrary, the necessity for labor to fight for itself, and depend upon itself, is as much to be seen in the events and conditions of today as ever before. It is indeed desirable to meet employers in peaceful conference; true it is, there are employees of big heart, admirable character, and enlightenment, who are promoting this idea; but these facts do not give any employer any right to come into labor's field and argue that his views of what organized labor's methods should be ought to be accepted by labor. Let each side attend to its own organization and the necessary arrangements to preserve that organization.

Ought not the views of keen observers, accept publicists, and renowned statesmen have weight in the discussion of the great constructive work and human value of the labor movement? What say they? Let the following few brief, but trite, quotations from the many from whom we could cull stand as the answer:

"I look to the trade unions as the principal means for benefiting the condition of the working classes."—Thorold Rogers, Prof. of Political Economy, University of Oxford, and author of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages."

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerable more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men. . . . I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

"Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself."—Cardinal Manning.

"I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. . . . I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. . . . Organize, and stand together. Let the nation hear a

united demand from the laboring voice."—Wendell Phillips.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—John K. Ingram, LL., D.

"Thank God we have a system of Labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure there is a point where the workingman may stop."—President Lincoln in a speech at Hartford, 1860, referring to the New England shoe workers' great strike.

Mr. Marks, we ask you whether you do not consider this a deserved tribute, in the course of which a member of the British Cabinet emphasizes the value of trade union effort to society? When recently a deputation from the British Trade Union Congress waited upon Hon. Winston Churchill, M. P., the Minister took occasion to give this as his opinion of the trade unions: "When I looked through the resolutions passed by the Trade Union Congress I could not but feel powerfully impressed by the enormous value of the work that trade unions are doing in studying from year to year, with such minute and patient detail, and so much practical knowledge, a vast variety of necessary and almost non-party questions. It has been of the greatest use to departments like the Home Office that the official study of these questions should be supplemented by the constant attention and experience which the Congress, which was in touch with workers in every trade, was alone able to bring to bear upon the problems of industry."

Having concluded the mental trip with Mr. Marks, let it finally be said, with emphasis, that if trade unionism were in need of advice for its improvement it could not, in the light of present conditions and recent events in New York

and Chicago, seek that advice of the "masters of the clothing trade," of any branch. The showing up which as a class these "masters" have had during the last few months suggests to us a field for missionary work on the part of a gentleman of the talents and public and spirit of Mr. Marks. He is amiable, conciliatory, energetic, and not too diffident. He has given much time to sociological affairs; knowing, as he must, the present state of sentiment among not only the outraged garment workers of New York and the country, but all the wage-workers who sympathize with them, he might endeavor to introduce in the dense brains of his fellow-manufacturers a few ideas as to their duties to the associate

upbuilders of their fortunes. Mr. Marks is capable of analyzing the organization of those manufacturers, of pointing out its flaws, and suggesting improvements. There, truly, is the field for his abilities! Since his activities are consequent upon an imperative demand of his nature to help, correct, admonish and improve his fellow-men, it is reasonable for us to hope that he may direct his efforts to the circles most needful of his assistance. Up and at the employers, then, Mr. Marks! Grapple with their sins and shortcomings—condemning the sweaters, denouncing those who so little respect human life that, while all their stock is insured in the glut of the labor market they have women to burn!

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE---THE ROAD TO SOCIAL EFFICIENCY

By Louis D. Brandeis

Throughout the civilized world a developing sense of social responsibility has compelled the community to support in some manner its needy members whatsoever the cause of their inability to support themselves

In granting this aid we are passing from sporadic emotional charity to organized charities, and from mere relief to preventive measures. We have learned that financial dependence among the wage earners is due, in large part, to sickness, accident, invalidity, superannuation or unemployment, or to premature death of the breadwinner of the family. Contingencies like these, referred to in the individual case as a misfortune, are now recognized as ordinary incidents of the lives of the wage-earners. And since our existing industrial system is converting an ever increasing percentage of the population into wage-earners, the need of providing indemnity against financial losses from such ordinary contingencies in the workingman's life has become apparent. So sickness and death benefits, and methods of compensation for accidents have been resorted to. But this partial workingmen's insurance has served mainly in making clear the need of a comprehensive system which shall extend protection also to the wage-earner in case of invalidity, superannuation or unemployment, and to the widows and orphans left helpless by the premature death of husband or father. In this movement to establish a comprehensive system of workingmen's insurance, Germany, France and latterly England, have already advanced far.

An Essential of Democracy.

The United States must follow on the same path; for the conditions which have

led to the introduction of workingmen's insurance abroad are universal in their operation. Besides, the form and aims of our government should lead us to action as well as the sense of social responsibility. American democracy rests upon the basis of the free citizen. We accord (to the men) universal suffrage. We urge strenuously upon every voter the duty of exercising this right. We insist that the voter should exercise it in the interest of others as well as of himself. We give thus to the citizen the rights of a free man. We impose upon him a duty that can be entrusted with safety only to free men. Politically the American workingman is free, so far as law can make him so. But is he really free? Can any man be really free who is constantly in danger of becoming dependent for mere subsistence upon somebody and something else than his own exertion and conduct? Men are not free while financially dependent upon the will of other individuals. Financial dependence is consistent with freedom only where claim to support rests upon right and not upon favor.

President Cleveland's epigram that it is the duty of the citizen to support the government, not of the government to support the citizen, is only qualifiedly true. Universal suffrage necessarily imposes upon the state the obligation of fitting its governors—the voters—for their task; and freedom of the individual is as much an essential condition of successful democracy as his education. If the government permits conditions to exist which make large classes of citizens financially dependent, the great evil of dependence should at least be minimized by the state's assuming, or causing to be

assumed by others in some form, the burden incident to its own shortcomings.

A Part of the Daily Cost of Living.

The cost of attaining freedom is usually high; and the cost of providing to the workingman, as an essential of freedom, a comprehensive and adequate system of insurance, will prove to be no exception to this general rule. But however large the cost, it should be fairly faced and courageously met. For the expense of securing indemnity against the financial losses attending accident, sickness, invalidity, premature death, superannuation, and unemployment, should be recognized as a part of the daily cost of living, like the more immediate demands for rent, for food, and for clothing. So far as it is a necessary charge, it should be met now as a current expense; instead of being allowed to accumulate as a debt with compound interest to plague us hereafter.

Few intelligent property owners omit to insure against fire. Everybody recognizes the fire insurance premium as a current expense. And yet the chance of loss by fire is very slight as compared with the chance of loss of earnings by sickness, accident or premature death. Every intelligent manufacturer makes in some form a regular charge for depreciation of machinery and plant. And yet the depreciation of man through invalidity and superannuation is no less certain, and frequently more severe, than the depreciation of machinery. Every intelligent manufacturer recognizes rent, interest and taxes as a current daily charge which continues, although the plant is shut down or operates at less than full capacity. The manufacturer makes allowance for this in calculating the cost of production as an extra charge to be met from the earnings of active days. But the cost to the employer of carrying an unused plant is not as great relatively as the cost to the employee of carrying himself and family while unemployed. The manufacturer who fails to recognize fire insurance, depreciation, interest and taxes as current charges of the business, treads the path to bankruptcy. And that nation does the like which fails to recognize and provide against the economic, social and political conditions which impose upon the working man so large a degree of financial dependence.

The High Cost of Adequate Insurance.

What sum would be required annually to provide an adequate system of workmen's insurance cannot be determined from existing data. The cost would obviously vary greatly in different occupations and different communities. An amount equal to 10 per cent of current wages would go far towards relieving

in many industries the distress now incident to sickness, accident, invalidity, premature death, superannuation and unemployment of the wage earner. But it is certain that the proceeds of even so large a charge as 10 per cent of the average daily wage would, under present conditions, afford merely alleviation of and not indemnity for the losses now attendant upon those contingencies in the life of the workingman. The cost of providing complete indemnity would probably reach an amount equal to 25 per cent of the average daily wage. For the premiums requisite to secure indemnity from losses incident to sickness, accident, invalidity, premature death, or superannuation would probably aggregate 15 per cent of the daily wage; while the average percentage required to indemnify for unemployment due to lack of work would probably rise above 10 per cent.

The Huge Present Waste.

This huge and apparently prohibitive expense should not, however, deter us from taking action now. It should, on the contrary, incite us to immediate and vigorous measures. Indeed, it has in it elements of great encouragement. It will disclose how vast the waste incident to present social and industrial conditions is. And when the extent of that waste shall have been determined, and made clear to our people a long step forward will have been taken on the road to improvement and resulting social economy.

Some idea of the possibilities of improvement in this connection are indicated by the following data:

Prof. Irving Fisher has compared the mortality record of the industrial life insurance companies which provide life insurance to the workmen in amounts of less than \$500 on the weekly premium plan, with the mortality in the ordinary life insurance companies, in which the policies average \$1,000 or more. The figures of deaths per year for each 1, persons insured are these:

Industrial Life Insurance Mortality (Metropolitan Life Experience)	Ordinary Life Insurance Mortality (English Experience)
Age 20 10.5	7.3
Age 25 14.1	7.8
Age 35 17.2	9.3
Age 55 35	21.7

The conditions under which that portion of our population lives and works who are insured in the ordinary life companies are far from ideal, and leave open a great opportunity for reduction of the death rate. But here we have an average death rate among the workmen at their most productive age—25 to 35 years—which is nearly twice as great as the death rate among those engaged in other

occupations. And this high death rate of the workingman is that of the average insured workingman, not the death rate of those engaged in extra hazardous trades.

Can there be any doubt that if this heavier mortality had to be adequately compensated for by the state, or the industries, and the insurance cost paid from current earnings, its cause would be adequately investigated, and the evil conditions of living and working which produce it would be remedied? Society and industry would find how much cheaper it is to conserve than to destroy.

The Economy of Humanity.

How near at hand the remedy for high mortality lies is illustrated by the experience of the model factory village at Bourneville near Birmingham. While the average death rate for all ages in England and Wales in the years 1902 to 1907 was 15.7; the death rate at Bourneville was 6.3, and yet the occupations of the inhabitants of Bourneville were fairly representative of the whole country. Over 50 per cent of the workers were factory hands; 36 per cent were mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers and others of unclassified occupations, and about 13 per cent clerks and travelers.

Prof. Fisher concludes also that on the average every American is sick thirteen days in the year.

Possibilities of lengthening lives and of avoiding sickness and invalidity, like the possibilities of preventing accidents, will be availed of when business, as well as humanity, demands it.

William Hard quoted Edgar T. Davies, the factory inspector of Illinois, as saying that in the year 1906 one hundred men were killed or crippled for life in the factories of Illinois by the set screw, and that for 35 cents in each instance this danger device could have been recast into a safety device. The set screw stands up from the surface of the rapidly revolving shaft, and as it turns catches dangerously hands and clothes. For 35 cents the projecting top of the set screw could be sunk flush with the rest of the whirling surface of the shaft, and then no sleeve could be entangled by it, and no human body could be swung and thrown by it.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company, which established, in connection with its system of compensation for accidents, a system of inquiry into all accidents with a view to their prevention, reduced the number of accidents per thousand in seven years from 69 to 40.

John Calder, of Ilion, New York, tells of the reduction of accidents in an American plant from a yearly average of 200 to 64.

Can there be any doubt that if every

accident had to be carefully investigated and adequately compensated for, their number would be reduced to a half or a third?

Unnecessary Unemployment.

And undoubtedly the paramount evil in the workingman's life—irregularity of employment—would yield in large measure to like treatment.

The New York Commission in its recent report on unemployment gives data from the trade unions showing "that organized workers lose on the average 20 per cent of their possible income through unemployment," and data from the charitable societies showing that "from 25 to 35 per cent of those who apply to them for relief every year have been brought to their destitute condition primarily through lack of work."

Some irregularity in employment is doubtless inevitable; but in the main, irregularity is remediable. It has been overcome with great profit to both employer and employee in important businesses which have recognized the problem as one seriously demanding solution. Society and industry need only the necessary incentive to secure a great reduction in irregularity of employment. In the scientifically managed business irregularity tends to disappear. So far as is irremediable, it should be compensated for like the inevitable accident.

The social and industrial engineers will find much of inspiration and encouragement in the achievement of their fellow-engineers of the factory mutual fire insurance companies of New England.

The Example of the Factory Mutuals.

The huge fire waste in America is a matter of common knowledge. The loss in 1910 was estimated at \$234,000,000; and yet there is one class of property in its nature peculiarly subject to fire risks which was practically immune. Some 2,600 factories and their contents, valued together at about \$2,220,000,000 and scattered throughout twenty-four states and the Dominion of Canada, suffered in the aggregate fire losses of about one-fortieth of 1 per cent of the value insured. The factories so immune were those owned by members of the so-called "factory mutuals" of New England. The cost to these factories for fire insurance and fire prevention in the year 1910 was only 43 cents for each \$1,000 of property insured. Half a century before the cost of insurance to the New England factories was \$4.37, or ten times as great. The record of the "factory mutuals" of Rhode Island and of some other states is similar.

Now, how has this reduction of fire insurance cost been accomplished? It was done by recognizing that the purpose of

these so-called fire insurance companies is not to pay losses but to prevent fires. These mutual companies might more appropriately have been called Fire Prevention Companies for the losses paid represent merely instances of failures in their main purpose. In these corporations the important officials are not the financiers, but the engineers; men of rank among the leaders in the engineering profession of America. And aiding them is a most efficient corp of inspectors.

The achievement of these factory mutuals—the elimination of 90 per cent of the fire risks—is the result of sixty years of unremitting effort in ascertaining and removing causes of fires, and, incidentally, educating factory owners and their employees in the importance of providing against these causes. The premiums paid represent the cost of this advice, inspection and education, as much as the cost of what is ordinarily termed insurance.

The progress of the factory mutuals in reducing fire losses was relatively slow; but it has been steady, as is shown in the following table of net cost of fire insurance per \$1,000 per year in two representative companies:

Years.	Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
1850-60	\$4.37	3.37
1861-70	2.79	3.37

1871-80	2.54	3.00
1881-90	2.27	2.16
1891-1900	1.44	1.54
1901-10	.68	.69
1910	.44	.43

The Good of the Insurance Premium.

Possibilities no less alluring are open to the social and industrial engineer. Will the community support their efforts?

Consider how great would be the incentive to humanize social and industrial conditions if the cost of inhuman conditions were not only made manifest; but had to be borne from day to day, unless the inhuman conditions themselves were removed.

Mere description of the misery necessarily entailed by the inhuman conditions, mere statements of cost, however clear and forceful, will fail to secure the removal of these inhuman conditions in industry and in the life of our people from which this misery springs. But if society and industry and the individual were made to pay from day to day the actual cost of the sickness, accident, invalidity, premature death or premature old age, consequent upon excessive hours of labor, of unhygienic conditions of work, of unnecessary risks and of irregularity in employment, these evils would be rapidly reduced.

We need a comprehensive system of workmen's insurance as an incentive to justice. We need it: "Lest we forget."

THE SECEDERS' LAST RECOURSE

Driven to desperation by the end that they now see is inevitable the secession leaders are clutching at any straws that may float their way. They are willing to break faith with the men who supported them and to whom they made all sorts of glittering promises.

Their promises to gain control of the organization they have thrown to the winds. Their claims of having anywhere from 80 to 95 per cent of the organization has fallen from them like the rotten garment that it was. And now seeking some shelter from the wrath of honest trade unionists they try to take refuge in a joint convention scheme that they know could only, at the very best, delay any adjustment of the Brotherhood's difficulties and which their own attorneys have advised them is impossible.

It is with them a case of any port in a storm. Anything to secure more delay. Or, if more delay is impossible, to arouse such a get-together spirit that all past actions will be lost sight of and in this way they hope to escape the well earned censure of those they deceived. In this

way they hope to prove their oft-repeated boast that the rank and file of trade unions can be deceived with immunity.

Some of the things they hope to escape the consequences of are furnishing scabs at every opportunity where they found our men on strike. Securing \$13,500.00 of the funds in an illegal manner from one of the banks, paying \$2,000.00 of their members' money to defend one of their strike breakers in Gary, Ind., after he had killed a striking electrical worker. Giving hundreds more of their members' money to Ed. Kelly, of New York, the self confessed employe of the master builders' association in order to have him spread more libel. And most of all the constant lying to their own membership regarding their interests and purposes.

The chief crime of all against trade unionism was the attempt to bring ruin to the organization by forming a dual organization without cause.

Now since they see the end in sight they plead with their local unions throughout the country to take the matter

up and take the initiative in calling a joint convention.

We find two of their locals in Wichita, Kansas, calling themselves a joint board and later their two locals in Portland sent out a circular letter in which they call themselves joint executive board, asking all locals to join them in calling a joint convention.

The purpose of calling themselves the joint executive board is to create the impression that it is joint action by locals from both sides which is not in any sense true. And it shows that it is a request not of the local unions, but of the secession leaders through the locals as all the plans advocated are identical and the fact that it is all seceding locals that circulate such petitions would show that the actions are dictated by the same source. We are reliably informed that the next step will be to get some of the locals of the bona fide Brotherhood who can be buncoed into doing so to issue a similar circular and the local unions may expect more or less of these circulars so long as the disruptionists can make tools of local unions.

From past experience all the local unions will realize that any one local union or member could tie up any such convention beyond hope of relief. Witness how Louie Geib of Local No. 39 did the trick at Sullivan's command.

We wish to point out that there is nothing to prevent any one local or member from going into court "claiming a property right in the Brotherhood," and restraining any or all parties from holding such a convention as the I. B. E. W., using the name or seal of the I. B. E. W., or in any way represent themselves as the I. B. E. W., until the court or courts had decided the following questions:

First—Who constituted the legal brotherhood?

Second—Who were entitled to act as officers of such a convention?

Third—Who are entitled to seats and voice in such a convention?

Fourth—What constitution should govern such a convention?

Fifth—Could such a convention seat men as delegates who were not in good standing in the organization designated as the legal brotherhood?

This, all will agree, would involve a trial of the entire case now before the courts in Cleveland and such a proceeding, if taken, would make a farce of any attempted convention and would make the situation much worse than it is at present. It would, without doubt, have a demoralizing effect on any assemblage of delegates and the results would be a more chaotic condition than exists at present.

This, we believe, would make the chances of a unification of the Electrical Workers even more remote than at the

present date as it would greatly complicate the present situation.

You will remember that at the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., we entered into an agreement in good faith that if carried out would have ended the controversy, that we did all of the things specified in that agreement in-so-far as we were able, without the co-operation of the other parties to the agreement and we respectfully refer you to the report of M. Grant Hamilton, the arbitrator appointed by the president of the A. F. of L. in support of this statement.

We submit that instead of carrying out the provisions of that agreement and making every effort to do away with the legal entanglements the leaders of the seceding Electrical Workers did everything in their power to complicate the legal situation by asking all parties affiliated with them to make themselves parties to the suits at law that they were responsible for and that for more than a year they continued to file more additions to their suit at law.

We call to your attention that at the Toronto convention we, in the interest of harmony, consented to have the case reopened in the face of the fact that the A. F. of L., had already decided as to who constituted the legal I. B. E. W., and who was entitled to recognition and affiliation as the I. B. E. W.

We submit that if parties enter into and the Denver agreement was reaffirmed the secession leaders continued to file additional suits as late as December, 1910. And that six months after the Toronto convention which reaffirmed the Denver agreement, absolutely nothing had been done by the other parties to the agreement to carry into effect the provisions of that agreement.

We submit that if parties enter into and sign an agreement, one and one-half years is, to say the least, ample time in which to show their good faith in that action.

The executive council did recommend that both conventions be held at the same place and at the same time. But even they realized the great element of chance connected with any such attempt, as at their meeting in June, 1910, they said relative to a tardy attempt by the seceders to fake a withdrawal of their suits, "Good faith in this or any similar proceeding is in doubt." Two years of deceit and trickery on their part makes good faith in any of their proceedings remain in doubt."

The following answer was sent to the A. F. of L., ex-council:

Mr. Samuel Gompers,

President A. F. of L., and Executive Council of A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brothers—I beg leave to reply to the communication received from

you some time ago, referring to the controversy among the Electrical Workers.

In view of the very great principle involved in this matter, the interests of all Electrical Workers, the history of the attempts by the seceders to disrupt and disorganize our Brotherhood, and particularly in view of your own very great interest in the whole controversy, our Executive Board, who were authorized by our convention to deal with the matter, has very carefully considered the entire situation. They have given great consideration to your recommendations and likewise to the interests of our Brotherhood, and have instructed me to send the following reply to you:

We beg leave to point out that the situation has in no way changed, except that we are now very much nearer a trial, since the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., went on record stating that as soon as the law suits were disposed of you would tender your friendly offices to bring about an amalgamation.

The questions raised in this law suit can never be settled until they are settled rightly. Until they are settled in court, any member or local union of our Brotherhood could file a law suit and raise the same issues. This will be impossible, however, when said issues are settled by the courts. The history of this law suit is amply proof of that fact.

Knowing the things the seceders have done in the past we are warned of the things they might and could do in the future and it would not serve the best interests of our Brotherhood or its future welfare if we entered again into negotiations with them pending the decision of the court on the issues raised by themselves.

A very short memory will recall that the seceders violated grossly every agreement they entered into with us, and undertook by a sham or subterfuge to create the impression that they were dismissing this law suit in May, 1910, on the pretext that you were holding a conference between the seceders and our officers in New York City. You know that such was not the case and the seceders knew that, but still they endeavored to mislead both the court and yourselves. They also, at that time wrote letters to the banks threatening them with law suits if they paid this money out to the Brotherhood. Your Executive Council at their meeting in June, 1910, recognized this fact and stated in this connection that "Good faith in this or any similar proceeding is in doubt."

The seceders, instead of carrying out any agreement entered into with us have made every effort to complicate the situation and to postpone a trial of this case, and are still preventing these questions from

being decided by the courts, which alone have the power to forever settle the issues that are now raised, and the questions that any body else might raise along the same lines in the future.

We earnestly hope for an early trial and full disclosure of all the questions raised by the seceders in this lawsuit, so that organized labor in general can know the falseness of the claims made by the seceders. Such decision is necessary for the continuance of the principles upon which our Brotherhood is founded, and without such a decision any number of disgruntled members or disappointed office-seekers, can impede the progress of our organization as some of them are doing now.

Under the circumstances we cannot agree to your suggestions, and respectfully request that you will co-operate with us to the end that nothing will be done that will tend to further delay the trial of the law suits in Cleveland, which now stand at the head of the calendar, as that and only that will produce unity and harmony in our Brotherhood and guarantee freedom from legal entanglements in the future.

In closing we beg to state that we sincerely appreciate your good offices so kindly tendered to us and assure you that we will be glad to further co-operate with you as soon as the legal rights of our Brotherhood are established which will be at the time the court decides the questions raised by the seceders.

With best wishes, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. J. McNulty,

International President.

Do not allow your local unions to be used as obstacles in the way of a final and complete decision of all issues involved.

We are nearing the end and the best possible time is now.

Let us once for all determine whether any set of men can deceive a part of the membership and form dual organizations at will without answering for their acts in so doing.

Now is the time to finish this fight for all time and when the final decision is reached it will mean that the Electrical Workers may count themselves free from secession and dual organizations and pursue their course and become, as they will foremost amongst the organizations of labor.

Mr. Reid in Cleveland boasted that his suits would never be tried; that ways would be found to tie up the Brotherhood again and no better opportunity could be afforded than a fake joint convention scheme. We refuse to deceive our membership even to tell them something they might want to hear and we warn all locals

of the probable outcome of this latest dodge so they may not be led into being made tools of by the secession leaders to create more delay and confusion, and to conceal the real issues in this fight between unionism and rampant political secession.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead:

F. J. McNulty,
International President.

J. P. Noonan,
International Vice President.

Peter W. Collins,
International Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT ON INJUNCTIONS

By Samuel Gompers

President Taft, in his first annual message to Congress, makes reference to many interesting topics. The one chiefly relating to Labor is a recommendation for a law providing that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay would result in "irreparable injury" to the complainant. After quoting the plank on the subject his party adopted in the last campaign, the President says:

"I recommend that, in compliance with the promises thus made, appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any Federal court, without previous notice, and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant, and unless the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable, and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order.

"Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issue thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless such seven days or such less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

"My judgment is that the passage of such an act, which really embodies the best practice in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts, will prevent the issuing of ill-advised orders of injunction without notice, and will render such orders when issued much less ob-

jectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective."

Of course, every expression of opinion of the president is entitled to respectful and thoughtful consideration; when that utterance is officially communicated to Congress with a recommendation for its enactment into law it becomes of still greater importance. The president's recommendation should be read and re-read, each thought very carefully weighed in relation to the other, and the test of fact and experience applied thereto.

For instance, of what practical use would the enactment of a law based upon the president's recommendation prove? What tangible reform or relief would be achieved? There has not been an injunction granted by any of the courts, Federal or State, but that was based on the complainant's allegation to the court's "satisfaction" that unless the injunction was granted "irreparable injury" would follow.

Take the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, its affiliated organizations, their two million members, and friends. That company, in its petition for the injunction, alleged that unless the writ was granted it would suffer "irreparable injury." That company sought and obtained its injunction from Justice Gould after "notice" and "hearing", and yet the outrageous injunction forbidding and enjoining free speech and free press was issued, under which three American citizens were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It is true that the Court of Appeals later modified the terms of the injunction, but the some court held that no matter what the original and unmodified injunction forbade Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers were compelled to obey.

Justice Wright declared that he placed "the matter at bar distinctly on the proposition that were the order confessedly erroneous yet it must have been obeyed." The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in affirming Judge Wright's decision and sentence, declared that "the decree became a final and binding judgment against the defendants until reversed or modified on appeal." It is not the contention that in the case which we

are discussing the matters involved were "erroneous," confessedly or otherwise, but that the injunction of Justice Gould was without warrant, authority or jurisdiction in that it invaded and denied the constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech and free press, and therefore the decree was void.

Let us suppose that the president's recommendation had been the law when the Buck's Stove and Range Company petitioned Justice Gould for the injunction. There would not have been the slightest variation from the procedure in the injunction, or in the contempt case which arose out of it. There would not have been a scintilla of protection to the defendants of their rights as citizens and representatives of the workers. And that which applied to the defendants applies with equal effect to the two million men and their friends and sympathizers enjoined.

A significant fact will be observed that the president nowhere in his recommendation are based, not on the law, but on the "practice." And it is this altered to accomplish his expressed purpose. Indeed, one would look in vain for an Federal law which authorizes any judge to issue an injunction as injunctions are issued in labor disputes. The fact is that the president's judgment and recommendation are based, not on the law, but on the "practice." And it is this very practice which is not statute law, but judge made law.

We ask a careful consideration of Labor's contention upon this all-important question of our time, and we challenge a discussion of the points here submitted. Labor insists that:

The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

He who would seek its aid in equity must do equity and must come into court with clean hands.

It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act.

It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to

protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of State or nation.

The injunctions which the courts issue against Labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law—in fact, is not law at all—tomorrow or next day when no such labor disputes exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law; but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act.

The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is legally a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that:

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission.

We assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts, as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves despite the injunction renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order, which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In itself, the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent char-

acter. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do these things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged, and tried by the same process of law and before a jury of his peers, equally as any other citizen of our country.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should apply and legally cannot be applied where there is another ample remedy at law.

Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers when no such injunctions would be issued when no such dispute exists. Such injunctions have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of congressional legislation.

Labor protests against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring

men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guaranty of equality before the law.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some sections of our country, and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest, but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

We regret that necessity has arisen for a re-statement of labor's position upon this great question of relief from the abuse of the injunctive process; but Congress has not seriously concerned itself in remedying the wrong and according justice to the working people of our country. The President's recommendation is the wrong way to restore right and equality before the law. So long as these principles are unrecognized in the law as well as the practice, labor will stand erect and demand right, justice and freedom, exactly upon an equality, neither more nor less, with every other citizen of our country.

SHUN PRISON-MADE GOODS

The Sixty-first congress of the United States adjourned without giving us any relief in failing to pass the prison labor bill which has been endorsed by numerous conventions of the American Federation of Labor and by this department as well. Notwithstanding the fact that the bill was favorably reported by the house committee on labor, no opportunity was given for its being taken up and passed by that body. This of course gives encouragement to the prison labor contractors, and particularly to what is known as the prison labor trust, who have contracts in twelve penitentiaries and reformatories for the making of shirts, overalls, etc.

Among the brands of shirts that are made under the prison contract system in the Maryland state penitentiary, of Baltimore, and advertised largely, are those known as the "President" and "Chamois Skin Khaki." These brands of shirts are known as working shirts, and usually retail for 50 cents each. The contract

price paid for the labor of prisoners in making this class of goods ranges from 40 to 65 cents per dozen for the finished product, or, in other words, the price paid for the complete making of a shirt by this prison labor system averages less than 5 cents each.

Another organization that is confronted with the contract prison labor evil is the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of America. In the Richmond (Va.) penitentiary one firm has a contract there for the manufacture of shoes, and over two million pairs of shoes are produced yearly for this firm, they paying to the state for the labor of the convicts engaged in the manufacture of this commodity 60 cents per day. The firm having this contract is located in Boston, Mass., and the impression is conveyed that instead of these shoes being made in a penitentiary, that they are manufactured in or around Boston.

There are many other organizations

whose industry is menaced by this prison contract labor system, an probably the two organizations herein mentioned are more seriously affected than any of the others. The sale of this kind of goods can be minimized if the members of organized labor and their friends give the attention that they should when making purchases of these or any other commodities. If when purchasing shirts, overalls, etc., our members and friends would insist that the label of the United Garment Workers appeared upon these articles, and refuse to purchase any unless the label is attached thereto, it will help greatly in preventing the extension of the sale of prison made commodities.

When purchasing shoes if our members and friends will insist that the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union appears upon the same and in such a manner as it will be readable by those who are making the purchase, this organization will also be benefited. If our

members will refuse to take the word from any business man or salesman that goods are union made when the label does not appear upon the same, and refuse to make the purchase, they will make no mistake.

The only absolute guarantee that goods of the character herein mentioned, or of any other character, are union made, is by their having the union label of the respective organization attached thereto. Refuse to purchase any article that does not bear the union label and you will not only be benefiting the members of the organizations in interest, but benefit yourself as well.

Local label committees are urgently requested to bring this matter to the attention of their members and friends as well as to the business men in their locality.

Yours fraternally,

Thomas F. Tracy,
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades
Department, A. F. of L., Washington,
D. C.

ITS PHILOSOPHY AND PURPOSE

The Trade Union Movement is Neither Revolutionary Nor Destructive—Its Purpose is Constructive, Its Works Revolutionary and It Makes for the Protection of Society

Synopsis of an address delivered by John Mitchell at Buffalo, N. Y.:

"It is my firm conviction—and what is more important, it is the firm conviction of the great majority of the workmen of this country—that the ideal of trade unionism will be attained when a strong organization of labor, supplied with an ample reserve fund and embracing every workman in the trade, shall find itself face to face with an equally strong association of employers, embracing every employer in the trade," declared Mr. Mitchell.

"The two will then meet upon the basis of approximate equality. The result of such a state of affairs—which we are now rapidly approaching—will be that an equitable contract can be arrived at, thus firmly establishing peace and prosperity in American industry.

"The individual contract or bargain between employers and men means that the condition of the lowest or worst men in the community in the industry will be that which the average man must accept. From first to last, from beginning to end, always and everywhere trade unionism stands opposed to the individual contract. There can never be any concession or yielding on that point. No temporary betterment will permanently compensate workmen for surrendering in any part this fundamental principle.

"The fundamental reason for the existence of the trade union is that through it and by it the workmen are able to deal

collectively with their employers. The difference between the individual and the collective bargains is simply this—that in the individual bargain one workman of a hundred refuses to accept a reduction in wages and the employer retains the ninety and nine, whereas in the collective bargain the employees act in a body and the employer retains or discharges all simultaneously and upon the same terms.

"It is the ideal of trade unionism to combine in one organization all the workmen in a given trade and to demand and secure for one and all a minimum of wages, hours of labor and conditions of work. By this it is not meant that the wages of all men shall be the same, but merely that equal pay shall be given for equal work."

The speaker answered in detail the various arguments against the strike. He asserted that it was not un-American and pointed out that 99 out of every 100 strikes have been inaugurated against a lowering of wages and a consequent lowering of the standard of living, or for the purpose of securing higher wages or some necessary improvement in the conditions under which work is performed.

He told of the moral influence of strikes on workingmen, and mentioned in particular the great part the anthracite strike had in uniting and harmonizing the foreigners in the Pennsylvania fields in that great conflict.

Mr. Mitchell strongly denied that unions were organized for the purposes of strikes

any more than the United States desires war because it has an army and navy. "The labor union organizes," said Mr. Mitchell, "for the purpose of securing better conditions of life and labor and for its members, and, when necessary, a strike is resorted to as a means to that end."

"The amount of violence actually committed is greatly magnified. Whatever there is should be visited with the strong disapproval of public opinion. If I believed that the success of the trade union movement depended upon the commission of illegal acts, I should not hesitate for one moment to sever my connection with it. But the justifiable practices and splendid principles of trade unionism should not be assailed on account of occasional violence or illegal acts committed in its name, just as the church is not to be condemned because some of its adherents have been guilty occasionally of wrong-doing."

"There are more people killed on the Fourth of July from explosions or from resulting lockjaw than have been killed in all the strikes in the United States since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. More are killed in election brawls and more violence is committed on election day than can be charged to all the strikes in the United States. No one would argue from that, however, that the Declaration of Independence was at fault."

The speaker devoted considerable time to outlining the fight for and advantages of the eight hour day, the child labor and workmen's compensation laws. "The trade union movement is neither revolutionary nor destructive. Its purpose is constructive, its work revolutionary and it makes for the perfection of society."

"In the pursuit of its ideals trade unionism has justified its existence by good works and high purposes. It has elevated the standard of living of the American workman and secured for him higher wages and more leisure. It has increased efficiency, diminished accidents, averted disease, kept the children at school, raised the moral tone of the factory and improved the relations between employer and employee."

"I do not conceal from myself that trades unionism has made its mistakes. No institution fully attains its ideals and men stumble and fall in their upward striving. But I submit that trade unionism should be judged by the good it does. The trade union movement is here, and here to stay. There will be progressions and recessions of the movement like the flow of the tide; it will be helped on in days of prosperity and retarded in days of adversity; there can be no doubt, however, that the movement is onward and upward. It takes centuries to implant dignity in the human breast, but, once implanted, it can never be eradicated."

MAIL POUCHES.

They Cost From a Few Cents to Thousands of Dollars Each.

Uncle Sam has twenty-eight different kinds of mail bags in service, and they range in cost from 22 cents to \$2,156 each. There are mail pouches for almost every conceivable use, and you can ship almost anything that comes within the postal regulations with a minimum of loss and breakage, says Harper's Weekly. Probably the most peculiar mail bag is the one arranged for carrying bees. Sending bees by mail was a difficult operation before the "bee bag" was adopted. Usually the bees arrived at their destination dead or so exhausted that they were of little use. Now these little honey makers can be shipped by mail several thousand miles in the "bee bag" without suffering and can obtain air and a good supply of food during their transit.

Mail bags are made of various materials. The cheapest are of cotton and the most costly of leather. Those used on fast expresses are re-enforced with metal so that they can be flung from fast moving trains without damage. Even then these bags, or "catcher pouches," do not last much

more than a year and a half, while some of the cotton bags used for the work will remain in service upward of ten years.

In parts of the west, where the mail must be carried for many miles on horseback, special pouches are in use for slinging over the animal's flanks. In the far frozen north special bags are made for sled transportation, and in the cities a bag in use for pneumatic tube service is made of a composition called "leatheroid." The ordinary cotton mail bags are woven so closely that they are practically waterproof, and in the weave there are thirteen stripes of blue. Each country marks its own mail pouches in some individual way, so that if one gets lost in a far country its ownership can be readily detected.

Nearly 65,000,000 mail bags are used each year by the whole country, and as they are being worn out all the time the supply has to be kept up. There are mail bag hospitals, where tens of thousands of them go every week. One such mail bag hospital repairs upward of 5,000 a day. These crippled bags are in all sorts of dilapidated conditions. A railroad wreck may injure several hundreds or thousands, and these must all go to the hospital before entering active

life again. Christmas is responsible for much damage to the mail bags, owing to the hard service they get, and immediately after the midwinter holiday season several hundred thousand bags go to the hospitals.

Mail bags are the most traveled of all articles in use today. They are constantly moving, and it would be impossible to estimate the number of miles a bag ten years old has traveled.

President Taft, a few days ago, in addressing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, gave his reason why the mail clerks should not organize into a labor union and affiliate themselves with the American Federation of Labor. Is it not strange that President Taft availed himself of the opportunity of giving his reasons before an organization that is not itself affiliated with the American Federation of Labor? You know some of those railroad organizations have rather a suspicious character and the reasons given by President Taft, when analyzed, were in reality ridiculous. He is afraid of strikes being brought about by the railway mail clerks were they in the American Federation of Labor. Is it not a fact that strikes have taken place among the unorganized workers; that the only safety for preventing strikes is complete and thorough organization? For instance, look at all the strikes that have taken place in the past two years. The strike of the lady garment workers of New York City; the shirt waist workers of Philadelphia, the clothing workers of Chicago and the express drivers of New York and New Jersey, in all about one hundred and seventy-five thousand people. All of these people were unorganized at the time that the strike took place, so that the great industrial disturbances that have taken place in the last few years have been where the industry was unorganized. Now then, if the railway mail clerks should not organize, why is it that the printers who work for the government in Washington should be organized and members of the American Federation of Labor? Why should the machinists employed by the government be organized? Why should the employees in the arsenals and navy yards who are mostly all organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, be allowed to organize? Have they since their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, caused the government as much trouble as the unorganized railway mail clerks? President Taft's fears are entirely groundless. Why should not the railway mail clerks be allowed to organize and present their grievances in proper form by their duly elected representatives?

We hope that congress, which is now in-

vestigating, will decide that the president is wrong and that American citizens have the right, whether working for the government or not, to be allowed to join the American Federation of Labor. It is rather strange that if a man who is employed as a railway mail clerk must sacrifice all of his American rights to freedom as soon as he becomes an employe of the government.—Teamsters.

A PERTINENT ARGUMENT.

Excerpt of a Speech Made in Congress
Alluding to Labor Makes a Lucid
Comparison.

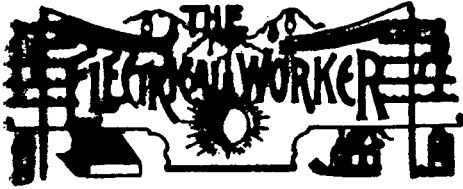
Washington, May 27.—Congressman John G. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in the House a few days ago on the farmers' free list, one portion of which is full of interest and deftly put:

"We have drifted away from our original moorings, and listening to the seductive plea of the dollar we have forgotten the interests of the man. The wage earner, from the standpoint of production, is in the same class as the farmer, but, unlike the farmer, he has not the help of the soil, the sun and rain, nor has he additional capital. He is dependent alone upon his own physical and mental energies which God has given him; He can do a certain number of days' work in his life and no more.

"There is no loss so great as the loss to labor of a day's work. It is the capital account of the workman. He cannot replace it. Nobody can. Nature has allotted him a given number of days. He cannot sell them twice. He cannot issue new stock and increase his capital like the manufacturer and corporation. In times of prosperity protection gives him the little end of the increased profit. In times of depression he must bear the big need of the loss, for he must bear a double loss—the loss of his earnings and the loss of a portion of his capital in every idle day, which he cannot replace."

FIGHTING EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Washington, May 27.—As a result of the passage of the eight-hour law for women in California, the owners of the California cotton mills at Oakland posted notices of a reduction of 10 per cent, attributing it to be necessary on account of the law shortening the hours. Immediately the 250 employes ceased work, being composed chiefly of women and children. The mill officials were bitter opponents of the bill, and this move of reducing wages is taken as a bluff to fight the new law.



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor,
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE. 1911

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This Journal will not be held responsible for
views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all
copy must be in our hands on or before.



STRIKE IN CAPE TOWN.

Washington, May 27.—The Typographical Society in Capetown, South Africa, has called a strike against the employment of non-unionists. There are 800 men out, but the employers are standing by the "free and independents," just the same as frequently occurred in America.

FINES BILL A LAW.

Washington, May 27.—The Massachusetts legislature has passed a law giving unions the legal right to fine their members in conformity with the rules thereof, and the governor has attached his signature. The act provides that "no fine or notice of intention to impose a fine by any union or any other association, incorporated or unincorporated, or by any authorized representative thereof, upon any member thereof, according to the rules thereof, to which such member has agreed to conform, shall be held to be unlawful or coercive as to such member or as to any other person, provided that such fine is reasonable in amount and is for a purpose which is legal."

AFTER 1912 CONVENTION.

Washington, May 27.—The United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has determined to enter the competition for the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1912. Back of the council, it is stated, are a number of civic organizations. Active steps have already been taken to start the campaign.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS.

International Organization Making Rapid Strides and Executing Many New Agreements.

Washington, May 27.—The Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators have been successful in a general advance in wages and securing of agreements since the first of the year. The scales per hour or day is herewith given, selected from various sections of the country:

Utica, N. Y., 44½ cents per hour, Saturday half holiday; two year agreement.

Haverhill, Mass., \$2.80 per day; one-year agreement.

Oreston, Iowa, 35 cents per hour; one-year agreement.

Mamoroneck, N. Y., \$3.75 per day; one-year agreement.

Alexandria, La., 37½ cents per hour.

Kenosha, Wis., 50 cents per hour; Saturday half holiday.

Bakersfield, Cal., \$4.00 per day; one year agreement.

Cohoes, N. Y., 37½ cents per hour, double time for overtime and holidays; Saturday half holiday.

Victoria, B. C., Canada, \$4.00 per day; one-year agreement.

All the above are based on the eight hour day.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

Washington, May 27.—Within twenty-four hours after the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision quashing the sentences imposed by Justice Wright on President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President Mitchell, telegrams began pouring in. Every section of the country furnished its quota, and cablegrams from foreign countries attested the interest which has been taken not only at home, but abroad.

MARTIN OF COLORADO.

Honor Conferred on Him to Open Debate in the House on the Admission of Territories as States.

Washington, May 27.—Congressman Martin of Colorado was selected by his colleagues to open the debate on the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His speech demanded attention, and in the rapid fire of interruptions disclosed his ability as a debater. Mr. Martin is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

MILLMEN CEASE WORK.

Washington, May 27.—The Mill Owners' association of Buffalo, N. Y., refused to meet and confer with a committee representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters relative to changes of conditions, and as a result 400 men quit work. The mills are working ten hours per day, while the great majority of the skilled trades are on an eight hour basis.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Washington, May 27.—The following statement has just been received from Sec. Treas. Duncan: Trade agreements in The Granite Cutters' Association are sometimes made "for one year or longer" with three months notice of change by either side prior to March, April or May, as the case may be, of each year, but in most instances their agreements run for three, four, or five years. This year one-third of the branches in our organizations gave notice of change of three and five year agreements, and while in some

localities several weeks suspension took place there have been progressive settlements made with practically a uniform increase of 25 cents per day. The Saturday half holiday is quite plentiful in those agreements now for summer months, but all agreements entered into this year carry a clause that, beginning with the Springtime of 1913, there is to be a Saturday half holiday all the year around.

A fight now exists in that trade in Georgia and in Oklahoma, where employers are so far resisting the increase of wages desired, but it is expected that a settlement will be reached with the same percentage of increase in wages as have been entered into in other granite cutting centers. The only non-progressive locality in the present contention is Rion, S. C., where one firm resorted to a state "injunction mill" for help and the usual questions are pending, but in the meantime union men are not working in those parts.

BUREAU OF MINES ACTIVE.

Washington, May 27.—"Failure to appreciate the seriousness of mine fires and a lack of adequate fire protection have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and destruction of property in the last few years," says Herbert M. Wilson, chief engineer of the Federal Bureau of Mines. "Two of the most serious disasters in coal mines, the one at Cherry, Ill., in which 262 lives were lost, and the other at the Pancoast mine, near Scranton, Pa., where 74 miners were killed, leaving 45 widows and 137 orphans, originated from trivial causes and ought to have been quickly extinguished without the sacrifice of human life. The mining engineers of the Bureau of Mines have made a careful study of fire in mines, and have concluded that the introduction of comparatively inexpensive fire fighting appliances, the adoption of proper regulations and the institution of a reasonable system of fire drills may minimize fires and confine others to a brief period of time with little damage to life and property."

COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Washington, May 27.—The Workmen's Compensation Commission will meet again to hear arguments on June 14. At that time it is expected that extended hearings will be had for and against. This question is becoming one of the important ones, and prevailing sentiments appears to be heading toward the point where the principle will be established that industry must in large part be charged up with its just proportion of humanitarian responsibility.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. P. W. Collins
Editor Worker.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—Our press secretary has been out of commission for the past few months so the boys elected "yours truly" for the job.

Work is pretty fair here at the present time, with a good outlook for the next six or eight months.

Nearly all our bunch are working and getting the first-class work, while the Reid local does practically all the knob and tube work.

We are growing larger and stronger every week, and we haven't got any "rats" in our local either.

Can the "other" local here truthfully say as much?

We have a \$50 initiation fee, and we don't propose to open our charter or take in all the helpers and rats in town in order to increase our membership either.

I understand that the "other" local here has more helpers than journeymen in their local, and that they have remitted fines of fellows that scabbed here a short time ago, and let them in under their "open charter."

Those kinds of proceedings may be all right for them, but the bunch in this local won't stand for anything like that.

We all hope this factional trouble will soon be over, so a floater can go anywhere and work, without any trouble or endangering his benefit by getting in arrears.

If I don't ring off pretty soon the printers will go on strike.

With best wishes to the I. B., I am,
Respectfully,

J. Slater.

P. S. No. 22,
Omaha, Neb.

New York, June 11, 1911.

P. W. Collins, I. S.,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolutions were adopted by our Local Union, No. 20, I. B. E. W. of Greater New York, on the death of Brother Frederick Conklin, who was electrocuted on a pole, while working for the New York Edison in the Bronx, Friday, May 26, last.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove

from our midst our esteemed friend and brother,

Whereas, in view of the loss sustained by us in the death of friend and associate, and still greater loss sustained by those near and dear to him, therefore be it

Resolved, that we sincerely sympathize with the relatives of our deceased brother and be it further,

Resolved, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in memory of our departed brother,

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

Wm. Thordsen,
Morgan Van Tassel,
Allen Cameron,
Committee.

In my last letter to the Worker I stated that the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. would start electrifying the Harlem branch in May or June, but I am sorry to say they have postponed operations till late in August or the first of September. Work around here is not very plentiful, but all the Brothers seem busy.

The following wage scale has been adopted by us and forwarded to companies named below:

\$3.50 per working day of nine hours, storeroom to storeroom, straight time; time and one-half time for overtime; double time for holidays and Sundays; \$4.50 for 8 hours crooked time, and double time for all overtime.

Companies—N. Y. Edison Co., N. Y. & Q. L. H. & P. Co., N. Y. C. R. R., N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Boston & Port Chester Ry.

Trusting you can find space in next Worker, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
E. B. Miller, P. S.

The Tile Layers, Improvers and Helpers of Newark, N. J., during the last six months have secured an increase of \$1 per day, with union shop conditions.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1911.

Mr. Peter W. Collins, I. S.,

Dear Sir and Bro.:—Local no. 695 of this city being a new local (or rather an old local with a new number) so far no press secretary has been elected or ap-

pointed so the undersigned takes the authority to have notice of same issued in the Worker, to let the brothers throughout the country know that St. Joseph, Mo., is on the map as to Wiremen.

In March of this year 16 wiremen of this city applied to you for a charter. The same came and the boys started doing business at once. Although a great deal of discouraging talk was given some of the brothers, it did not have any effect. The charter members all put their shoulders to the wheel and progress followed. And today Local No. 695 has every man in the city working at the craft who is entitled to membership. In fact, 100 per cent, with this percentage and with an organizer of the succeeding faction in the field continuously, I can state that the brothers are all well pleased with the start we have made and I can assure you, brothers, we will be there at the finish. Trusting we will soon have a press secretary and with best regards to all brothers,

I am Fraternally yours,
C. E. Mum, Rec. Secy.

THE ALLIED LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1911.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—Some time ago it was announced that the Baldwin Locomotive Works in the city of Philadelphia had been converted into a union shop; this was heralded as good news throughout the country, as this plant had been regarded as a citadel of non-unionism and a recruiting station for all the railroad companies when they needed strike breakers.

The Baldwin Company viewed the progress of the unions with alarm and decided that if the organizations were to be destroyed they must be attacked at the present time when business is depressed. With this purpose in view they laid off 1,200 men on May 27th, picking 60 out of 75 shop committee men of the machinists, and also the officers of practically all the other crafts.

The Locomotive Builders Council, a federation composed of 13 crafts in this plant, which was formed about a year ago for the purpose of uniting the workmen in these shops, sent a committee composed of a representative of each craft to meet the management; the superintendent of the company told them that the men would be placed to work as soon conditions would permit, also that no more men would be laid off. Believing that the management was sincere the council decided not to act hastily but to try and give some financial assistance to the men who were laid off until they secured some employment.

The company did not keep their word in reference to laying off more men, but to the contrary they proceeded to extend their operations to other departments, giving orders to the men if they did not take off their buttons they would have to get out; in many cases discharging men who had been in their employ for years and giving employment to new hands. They practically forced the men on a strike.

We now have 12,000 men out striking for the preservation of their organizations. It will require a great amount of money to finance this movement, as there are practically little means at hand.

Do not throw this away, but give as generously as possible, as the success of this movement means a great deal to all labor unions throughout the United States.

Yours in unionism,
Chas. F. Scott,
Boilermakers, Chairman.
John Monteith,

Asbestos Workers, Recording Secretary.
Robt. Johnson,
Sheet Metal Workers.
Hugh Conners,
Philadelphia Machinists.
Miller Herr,
Eddystone Machinists.
James McPhillips,
Philadelphia Blacksmiths.
Chas Wills,
Eddystone Blacksmiths.
John Klosman,
Electrical Workers.
Richard Mawson
Painters.
Jos. O. Trunborn,
Pipe Fitters.

John Feeley,
Machinist Helpers and Laborers.
General Executive Committee of the B. L. W. Strike Committee.

Endorsed by international officers of organizations affiliated.

Send all communications to Charles F. Scott, secretary-treasurer, room 316, Parkway Building, Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 29, 1911.

Peter W. Collins, Esq.,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court with reference to the sentences imposed upon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison has again connected our company name with the prosecution of these cases in such a public and prominent manner that many of the members of the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who are not, as yet, familiar with the settlement, and the present friendly relations of the present

management with all branches of organized labor, will be most likely to draw the conclusion that our company is still antagonistic; and this impression will no doubt be encouraged by trade unionist enemies as well as by the most unscrupulous of our competitors.

I, therefore, ask if you will not kindly do everything in your power to remove such false impression; and by announcement in local unions, and through the appointment of committees to visit Hardware and Housefurnishing Merchants, make it perfectly plain that our relations with organized labor have long since been satisfactorily adjusted, that we are deserving of patronage, and again make plain the contents of President Gompers letter of Feb. 7th, 1911.

Sincerely thanking you in anticipation.

Yours respectfully,

FREDERIC W. GARDNER,

President.

The Buck's Stove and Range Company and Organized Labor.

Under date of February 7, 1911, a circular was issued to all labor organizations by Samuel Gompers, President, and attested by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, emphasizing the fact that the present relations between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor are of the most friendly character.

The following are extracts from the circular:

"It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends be thoroughly informed that the company could not, by anything it could possibly do, put an end to the cases pending in the United States Supreme court, in the name of this company; that the company offered to do everything in its power to end them, but the suits were continued in its name, at labor's request, and for the purpose of obtaining a definite decision upon the points involved, which we deemed to be of the greatest importance to organized labor. We regarded any effort at the discontinuance of the suits before a judgment of the Supreme court as a great calamity.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible, show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in

connection with the cases now pending in the United States Supreme court, which were started in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of that company, and one of the sincerest evidences of their friendship for us was their action in not withdrawing their former attorneys or appearance in the suits now pending.

It was at our request that they were not withdrawn, as we wished to have the legality of our position tested and tried to a finish.

The continuance of the cases in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company places them in the position of appearing to prosecute, and their friendly action in not withdrawing their attorneys should be fully and thoroughly explained to all workers and friends. Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all labor's friends and sympathizers.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1911.

Mr. Peter W. Collins, Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:

From many sources in the ranks of labor has come the urgent request for the American Federation of Labor to take such action as circumstances may warrant in order that proper and adequate defense may be afforded the men kidnapped from Indiana and now incarcerated in Los Angeles, so that not only their innocence may be established before the courts, but also that the perpetrators of the outrageous kidnapping of these men may be prosecuted and punished and to prevent a repetition of such proceedings in the future.

Having these facts in mind, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor invited the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., the Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and the Executive Officers of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., to meet, and they did meet, in joint session in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of formulating such tentative plans as were found to be immediately necessary. We have also had the benefit of the advice in consultation of Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel retained in these cases, and it has been plainly made manifest, not only to us but to all right-thinking Americans, that vast financial hostile interests are

bitterly and unjustly arrayed against the the organized labor movement, and its men, and the humane cause which they represent and advocate. These hostile interests scruple at nothing in the accomplishment of their purpose, even to deprive earnest, devoted, honest and peaceable workmen of their liberty and even to jeopardize their lives.

All fair-minded men are forced to the conclusion that if good and sufficient evidence of guilt existed, the outrageous secret kidnapping of the incarcerated men in violation of all law, and of all rights, without their having had an opportunity to be heard before any competent court, would not have been resorted to. Nor would any such high-handed, illegal proceedings have been even attempted, were the kidnapped men other than workmen. Therefore, and in the absence of known evidence, who will deny, then, to the great rank and file of labor the right to think and to assume that men are innocent of crime, at least until proven guilty after a fair and impartial trial before a jury of their peers? The men of labor ask no immunity for any violation of law.

It is, therefore, essential and self-evident that the defense of these men and our movement, and the prosecution of the outrageous kidnapping will require adequate means for competent and faithful array of counsel and assistants to them.

In passing, it need but be said that it is much more difficult, and possibly much more expensive, to unearth and expose a scheme to fasten a charge of crime upon men than it is to hatch such a scheme and conspiracy. Therefore, in joint session, the Executive Councils of the American Federation of Labor, of the Building Trades Department, of the Metal Trades Department, and of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., have adopted the following as a plan to raise the necessary funds for the defense in "The McNamara Case" and the prosecution and future preventing of kidnapping:

Suggestions for Raising Funds for the McNamara Case.

That all national and international labor organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member; the international officers to raise the amounts from their respective memberships or locals in the form and manner best adapted to each organization; that the total amounts received be transmitted weekly by the officers of national and international labor organizations to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, who is also Secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee.

That the local and Federal Labor

Unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor be called upon and urged to contribute the sum of 25 cents for each member in the local unions, and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

That Central Bodies select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or international organizations, and forward their contributions regularly and promptly to Frank Morrison Secretary American Federation of Labor.

That at least one officer of each of the International Labor Organizations be called into conference at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, on Thursday, June 29, 1911, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of co-operative and energetic action for the collection of funds to aid the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association in the defense of what has been termed "The McNamara Case," and for the prosecution of the kidnappers, and to take such further action as the ends of justice may warrant.

That the organizers of the international unions and of the American Federation of Labor be requested to visit all organizations with a view of explaining the cause which labor is defending, and to enlighten the people of our country as to the character of the prosecution of labor men and the necessity for ample and adequate defense.

That the officers of all labor organizations whether international, state or local be, and they are, requested to continuously keep before the workers and the people generally the necessity of defending our brothers in labor against the organized conspiracy inaugurated and maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Erectors' Association, and other hostile employers, to cast ignominy upon our movement by the imprisonment and punishment of our men, regardless of their innocence.

That the labor and reform press be urged to keep continuously before the people the contest in which the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the American Federation of Labor are engaged in defense of the labor men kidnapped and now incarcerated.

That Labor Day be celebrated more earnestly and generally than ever, by demonstrations, addresses, and sociability; that the proceeds of these celebrations be devoted to the legal defense of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

That a permanent committee on ways and means be and is hereby created to consist of: Frank M. Ryan, President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison,

President and Secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labor; James Short and Wm. J. Spencer, President and Secretary respectively of the Building Trades Department; James O'Connell and A. J. Berres, President and Secretary respectively of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; John B. Lennon, President and Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary, of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

That the disbursement of all monies received in connection with these cases shall be made by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., upon the order of Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., and made payable to Hon. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, and through him to such attorneys and assistants who may be retained or employed by him (subject to the approval of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison), for services in these cases.

That all contributions toward the legal defense in the McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnappers be transmitted as soon as possible to Secretary Frank Morrison, who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and at the end of the trials a printed copy of the income and expenses will be mailed to each contributor.

There has been studiously circulated and published in the press exaggerated statements of immense sums of money which are supposed to have been contributed and received for the defense of the men in these cases, and it is not difficult to understand that these statements have been published for the specific purpose of making it appear that because large sums are already at hand that there is no necessity for the workmen to respond. The fact is that thus far an exceedingly small sum of money has been received and that we shall all have to depend upon the sympathy and generosity of liberty-loving workmen and our friends to secure the means for the defense of the McNamara Case and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

In the name of justice and humanity you are urgently requested to make such arrangements as the form and manner of your organization is best adapted to pursue, so that an amount equal to 25 cents per member be forwarded towards

the preparing and meeting for the legal defense and for the prosecution of the kidnapping in the McNamara case, and to forward the same as promptly as possible to Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor

In addition, your organization is respectfully invited to have one or more of its officers to attend a conference to be held at the Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, June 29, 1911, for the purpose of discussing such further co-operation and energetic action for the collection of funds in furtherance of the ends of justice in these cases.

Kindly advise President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at your earliest possible convenience as to the number of officers of your International Organization who will attend the Indianapolis conference June 29th, and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

Samuel Gompers, President,
James Duncan, 1st Vice-President,
John Mitchell, 2d Vice-President,
James O'Connell, 3d Vice-President,
D. A. Hayes, 4th Vice-President,
Wm. D. Huber, 5th Vice-President,
Jos. F. Valentine, 6th Vice-President,
John R. Alpine, 7th Vice-President,
H. B. Perham, 8th Vice-President,
Frank Morrison, Secretary,
John B. Lennon, Treasurer,
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

James A. Short, President,
Geo. F. Hedrick, 1st Vice-President,
Frank M. Ryan, 2d Vice-President,
O. A. Tveitmo, 3d Vice-President,
M. O'Sullivan, 4th Vice-President,
F. J. McNulty, 5th Vice-President,
Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary-Treas.
Executive Council, Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

James O'Connell, President,
Albert J. Berres, Sec'y.-Treas.,
Jos. F. Valentine, 1st Vice-President,
James W. Kline, 2d Vice-President,
Jos. A. Franklin, 3d Vice-President,
T. M. Daly, 4th Vice-President,
Executive Council, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

John B. Lennon, President,
Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary,
Union Label, Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Texarkana (Texas) printers secured an increase ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week.

Portsmouth (O.) carpenters get raise of 50 cents per day. Painters secured same increase, and sheet metal workers secured 25 cents per day increase.

Jackson (Tenn.) painters secured increase of 5 cents per hour, and Laundry Workers secured agreement and increase, with time and one-half for overtime.

Concord (N. H.) city laborers secured increase from \$1.60 to \$1.75 and \$2 per day.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATION

By John B. Andrews, Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation

A nation-wide campaign for the study and prevention of occupational diseases has been developed in this country during the past two years. Thousands of people have learned that in the making of the common parlor match, in the manufacture and use of ordinary lead paint, in the foundation work for bridges, and in a long list of other occupations, there continually lurks the hideous possibility and the too frequent agony of preventable disease and death. Our representatives in congress, our newspaper and magazine editors, our ministers, lawyers and teachers, are beginning to mouth the scientific terminology of the unfamiliar classifications of the newly learned effects of occupational diseases. Agitation has begun for the foundation of special clinics and hospitals for the study, treatment, and prevention of these peculiar injuries which are due to the conditions of employment. A careful investigation, national in scope, is planned.

In response to this educational campaign California has recently enacted the first American law for the compulsory reporting by physicians of certain industrial injuries, including poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, and mercury, as well as anthrax, and illness due to work in compressed air. Michigan has followed this lead. The Illinois legislature has just passed a measure embodying the same principle. In Minnesota, Wisconsin, and New York at least one house has taken similar favorable action, and the question is up for the immediate consideration of lawmakers in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Congressmen, too, even in special session, are forced to give attention to appeals from constituents who refuse to be silenced even by the need of reciprocity with our neighbors on the north and protection from our neighbors on the south. And to the urgent demand of these citizens—protesting individually and by groups—through letters, telegrams, and petitions, there is forming a sentiment favorable to the elimination of unnecessary suffering and death among those who toil in factory, workshop, and mine.

"Unnecessary suffering and death!" Lowered vitality and anemia from the breathing of factory air that need not be filled with injurious dusts and fumes. Weakened resistance to ward off rheumatism and pneumonia that might have been vanquished except for the unregulated moisture in the weaving-shed and dye-house. The hatters' "shakes," the potters' "rot," the painters' colic and "wrist drop," the caissonworkers' "bends," the

matchmakers' "phossy jaw," the boiler-makers' deafness, the glassblowers' cataract, the miners' asthma! The blue line on the gums!

The humble stonecutter who spends his life in carving lasting memorials for his fellowmen, on account of the dust he breathes dies fifteen years ahead of his time. When the Eads' bridge was built across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, 600 men were employed in sinking the foundations. Of these 600 men, 119, or nearly 20 per cent, suffered from caisson disease, and 14 died. No less than 27 trades are menaced by arsenic poisoning. In 138 trades, we are told, workmen are in constant danger of poisoning from lead. Nearly every indoor occupation has its peculiar disease danger. With reasonable care much of this danger may be removed.

No one knows exactly how serious is this creeping assault of industrial disease. In America we are merely on the threshold of investigation. Conjecture as to totals is necessarily based on European experience. But we are beginning to study the problem.

As a result of the first American conference on industrial diseases, held in Chicago in June, 1910, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, a committee of five experts was appointed to prepare a memorial on diseases of occupation. On this committee were appointed Dr. Henry Baird Favill, president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; Dr. David Edsall of Philadelphia; Prof. Charles R. Henderson, secretary of the Illinois State Commission on Occupational Diseases; and Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company and the American member of the International Congress on Occupational Diseases. The careful memorial prepared by these leading American authorities is based almost entirely upon the results of European investigations. "No corresponding information is at present available for this country," is a frequently recurring phrase that must be very noticeable and ought to be uncomfortably embarrassing to the medical men of America. After peering through elaborate German volumes on occupational morbidity, and then counting our industrially employed in the United States as 33,500,000, these leading American experts guess that from sickness alone our mere money loss each year is nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars, and that judging from European data—"we have no corresponding information for this country"—one-fourth of this

economic loss (approximately \$200,000,000) might be prevented. This memorial, inadequate as it must be at the present time, lays the foundation for systematic scientific work in this country, and it might be read with profit by every student of industrial hygiene and by every socially minded medical man.* It ends logically enough in an appeal to congress to provide for a national investigation of the subject.

In the meantime several journals of large national circulation are beginning to take an intelligent interest in this most important subject. But scientific men in America who have either the opportunity or the impulse to devote themselves personally to this problem are not finding their efforts sufficiently encouraged and guided by scientific co-operation. And the medical profession in America, because of its inaction, is largely to blame for this lack of interest.

Eight years ago a group of social-minded medical men in Milan, Italy, united in a demand for systematic study of diseases of occupation. Four years ago they called together from many nations the first International Congress on Industrial Diseases. In March, 1910, they saw the hopes of years culminate in the dedication of the first labor clinic.

"For the scientific study and prevention of occupational diseases," is the inscription in letters of gold on a background of white marble over the entrance of this unique hospital. Three large four-story buildings, new and well equipped with the latest scientific apparatus in laboratories, hospital wards, lecture-room and library, are here frankly dedicated to the elimination of those diseases peculiar to industrial employments. Already twelve scientific men are co-operating with the director, Doctor Devoto, although the laboratories were not opened until March 20, 1910.

The hospital wards furnish unusual opportunity for the careful study of such ills as are due to work in high temperatures, in dusty, humid or poisonous atmospheres, and to the results of overstrain. Here, too, are laboratories with treadmills in which dogs patiently trot up endless hills in order that their blood corpuscles may disclose new truths concerning the toxin of fatigue. Machines register on revolving discs the fluctuating curves inscribed by long series of muscular strains, in order that the effects of overwork and artificial stimulus may be correlated with immunity from disease. Here, too, "leaded" mother goats and guinea pigs add to our fund of knowledge concerning the effects of lead poisoning upon premature birth and the supply of mother's milk.

These experiments, moreover, are of

much more than ordinary laboratory interest. A practical provision extends the activities of the clinic into industrial establishments, and supplements the work of government factory inspectors. Doctor Marozzi, who has devoted much time to this important work, is fully supplied with portable air-test devices and other scientific instruments. When called upon by the department, he is authorized to enter establishments to inspect sanitary conditions.

These practical experiments, carried on with a broad scientific devotion to the conservation of human resources, offer both encouragement and reproach to us in the United States. What have we of equal value to offer the sons and daughters of Italy whom we invite to our shores? Country dentists with scant equipment have confessed to us that they are merely "experimenting" with match factory employees afflicted with the dreadful "phossy jaw." Industrial diseases of many kinds are leaving pitiful wrecks to burden and shame us. Is it not a matter of reproach that it was not in weary, smoke-begrimed Pittsburg, nor amid the textile mills of New England, nor among the mines and smelters and factories of the great industrial centers of the United States, but beneath the sunny skies of Italy that this need found tangible expression in the first clinic for industrial diseases?

At a time when compensation for injuries received in employments is the most pressing problem for labor legislation, the question of occupational diseases demands consideration. No intelligent person can go far in the study of compensation for industrial accidents without realizing that a logical consideration of the facts must lead likewise to compensation for industrial diseases. England, in fourteen years' experience with her compensation act, has recognized this principle.* In several other European countries the same principle is established. A workman is entitled to compensation if he is incapacitated by disease contracted in his trade and due to his employment exactly in the same way as if he had been disabled by an accident.

In America we need careful reports upon all cases of occupational poisoning. We need, and will soon have, special clinics and hospital wards for the study treatment and prevention of industrial diseases. Such institutions will correlate the experience of our small local groups

*Beginning with the inclusion of six industrial diseases, England has more recently increased the list to twenty-seven for which the injured are compensated.

of hygienists and encourage more medical men to direct their attention to the problems of industrial hygiene. We need an American Institute of Industrial Hygiene to direct and correlate both individual and organized research. With such an institution phosphorus poisoning would quickly disappear from our match industry as a matter of scientific common sense. The long list of poisons affecting scores of different occupations would gradually be shortened. Conditions which lower vitality, lessen efficiency and invite

disease, would quickly be improved to the advantage of manufacturer and wage earner. The necessary research would be carried on by scientists of unquestioned ability and singleness of purpose, and in a manner which would enlist from all the heartiest co-operation. We need immediately, and not least of all for its stimulating educational value, a national investigation of industrial diseases. Finally, the work must and will continue until we have intelligent regulations to safeguard the health of the workers.

COMPLYING WITH LAW

By Hon. Howard M. Robertson, Jr.

No notable effort, good or bad, was ever attempted, carried on or completed without meeting some counter or opposing force. The obtaining for working people of a higher wage and of more equal wage standard, as also of bettering their social, moral, intellectual and general industrial condition and recognition throughout the country was and will remain a work of magnitude and munificence notable in the highest view, the credit for all of which very properly belongs to organized labor's bodies and their membership.

Against them is opposed the physical and mental and the financial and pernicious influence and might of capital, the hope and effort of which is to utterly destroy the existence of these bodies so helpful to the laboring people and to accomplish the downfall of the warriors who have been fighting for the uplift and power of their fellow-workers.

I trust I shall not be charged with using any forceful language. It is the calm, impassionate American people whom I wish to address, for I have faith in them to believe they are intelligent enough, indeed more, to answer to no conscience but their own, to be swayed by any opinion that neither does not, nor can, stand upon reason and justice, and perhaps this is all I shall say in the personal sense.

It is, in the moral view, more of a crime to deal a deadly blow to the warriors against industrial slavery than it is to strike down those who deal such blows.

The former are, we know, fighting for and in a cause in which all humanity, save a class, is interested in a humanitarian way, the excepted class to establish themselves as masters of the living life.

Equally it is a moral crime to condemn on the word of one or a few or a many who, for mercenary gain, weave webs of incriminating evidence and testimony against those whom they know are guiltless of crime or are overconfident in man's honor and the purity of life.

Such weavers and confident persons are ubiquitous, but we see the former being the silent, secret and subtle instruments of capital's power, press and opinion, and the latter before the public, bravely, boldly and openly battling that power, press and opinion, all believing it is not right to defend wrong doing or condemn all or a many or a few unless proof is absolute, positive and pure.

We live in an age which is presumed not to withhold from God the reverence, gratitude and obedience, which conscience regards, if not religiously, at least morally, due the Great Being whom the civilized world recognizes as supreme over our existence and destiny. That world does not, therefore, assume that He teaches us to transgress His laws, or man's, and not live peaceably and harmoniously with and for our fellow-creatures.

Now it is not to preach any religious doctrine but rather to present what philosophers call natural evil, moral evil, natural good, moral good.

The deduction of thought is that natural evil inclines to a morbid and mercenary desire to harm, and that moral evil prompts to malice, hatred and revenge; natural good to solemn and serious endeavors and moral good to ethical and honorable life.

To bring human nature under control of and develop it according to reason is the normal function of freedom in human life and its affairs. When this freedom is raised to high ideals a natural good is done, but when lowered, a natural evil.

To exploit without reason or justice is to exploit a natural evil, while to exploit and protect an unblemished character and reputation or expose, without fear or favor, the antonyms of such character and reputations is not merely the essence, but the actuality of moral good.

This is the feeling—the very thought of laboring people of today. Still, let me present a class, not of the labor ele-

ment, which we know is in our midst. Let a representative come under view. He is one who, imbued with the conceit, not the nobility of pride, appears resorting to unscrupulous and pernicious methods and means to ignobly enrich himself financially and wear a crown over a life of notoriety as infamous in aim and purpose as it is base in existence—the kind that is naturally and morally evil and void of natural and moral good.

Only recently a prominent labor leader, whose character and reputation never brought the blush of shame to the mother who bore him, was, by a typical representative of the unscrupulous class, aided by the latter's base associates and their concrescive and conspiring methods and hirelings, hurried, in the duration of three hours and thirty-seven minutes, not from his residence, but his office, before a judge to whom the statute gives no authority or jurisdiction over such or any such case, and four hours later carried, by automobile, not by railroad, without stop or supper, to a border town, thence out of the state by rail, with no opportunity to, personally or by attorney, avail himself of legal privilege or protection, and this is not a natural, but a moral evil, in sad contrast with the sudden betrayal of the Redeemer of mankind.

The guilt or innocence of the labor chief is not in question. The concern is, Was the law respected or ignored?

The Governor, honoring the requisition, did not, in his discretion nor according to the spirit of his official obligation, inquire whether any of the legal or constitutional rights, state or national, guaranteed to a citizen, had been or were being violated. The warrant calling for a fugitive from justice was to recite not merely the fact of the demand, but the charge upon which it was based and the time and place, when and where the alleged offense was committed. The document should have been directed and delivered to a "sheriff" or "constable" and the accused brought before a "circuit," "superior" or "criminal" court or judge "nearest or most convenient of access."

A LAY OFF EXPECTED.

Washington, June 10.—It is by semi-official authority stated that a large number of workmen will be laid off at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the near future. The cause assigned is the lack of work.

CO-OPERATIVES OF ENGLAND.

Washington, June 10.—From old country papers it is said that the co-operatives of England last year had a membership of 2,777,513, and with assets aggregating \$294,897,470, an increase of

None of these prescriptions were followed in their order, nor was the sheriff or any constable informed or called upon to serve. A circuit, superior and criminal court judge was at all times near and convenient. None was notified or called upon. The case was taken before a "police" judge and it is very properly inquired whether he had jurisdiction when there was a "criminal" court in the city. This police judge was called at an hour between 5 and 6 o'clock of a Saturday afternoon, when business generally is usually ended for the day and week. It does not appear that the accused admitted anything other than the correctness of his name. Neither the Governor nor any other official inquired whether the accused was taken before the courts as in statutory order named, or arrested by a "sheriff" or a constable," was in his home state and not in the complaining state at the time when and the place where the crime alleged was committed, or whether the costs incurred had been paid by the foreign state's agent.

I am of the opinion that errors sufficient appear showing official neglect of official duty, official disregard of the state law, absence of proper jurisdiction and violation of (amended) Article IV and Article V, Constitution of the United States.

This case is, within the meaning of the national constitution, a subject on which judicial power is capable of acting, providing it was submitted to and was acted on by account of proper criminal jurisdiction and in manner required by law, *but not otherwise* and it is a rule of constitutional law that a court cannot take jurisdiction when some other or higher or superior court has prior or exclusive jurisdiction or can take cognizance of a case and administer with reference to it. I am also of the opinion that the state's Supreme Court could mandate the Governor to produce the accused within the state for legal arraignment, but more certain that United States District or Supreme Court would take jurisdiction.

over \$10,000,000 over that of the previous year. The business done by the co-operatives last year aggregated \$547,064,229, which is much more than was done by any single private enterprise in England.

It is a live wire you ought to be, not a piece of dead timber.

In ten city squares in New York City there are employed 29,692 persons in factories. These immense workshops are located with a view to easy access to transportation lines.

A CORRECTION

By J. P. Noonan

In the May issue of *The Electrical Worker* on page 235 there appeared an article under the caption *Electricians Join in Fight Against Steamfitters' Union*, which due to a mistake in the printing office became confused with a communication from the Secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor. The article should have appeared as follows, taken from an issue of the *Chicago Examiner*:

Electricians Involved in Fight.

Many Electricians Joined the Sympathetic Strike on the Heisen Building.

This action of the electricians caused other complications, as representatives of another faction of electricians immediately came to Chicago to make arrangements to fill the places of the strikers.

Outside Electricians Drawn In.

J. W. Murphy, of what is known as the Reid faction of electricians, held several conferences with electrical contractors and in a few days, it is said, several hundred union electricians will come to Chicago to take the place of the electricians on strike. As the Chicago electricians are on strike to drive the members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor out of work leaders of unions opposing the crusade say they do not object to outside electricians accepting work in Chicago, whether they are members of the American Federation of Labor or not.

Work on the Heisen Building, at Harrison and Dearborn streets, was resumed

yesterday, the wire furnishing power to the building having been repaired. Sympathizers with the plumbers are said to have cut the wire in order that 1000 workmen who objected to the plumbers' campaign would be kept from work. Union officials are guarding the building to prevent a recurrence of the damage. A number of architectural ironworkers have returned to work and there is a big row in the Elevator Constructors' Union because the officials called strikes of the members."

The article shows plainly that the secession leaders are still pursuing their damnable policy of furnishing strikebreakers at every opportunity. In this case Mr. Murphy was on the ground early but failed to convince the contractors that he could deliver the goods and was told if strikebreakers were wanted they would get non-union ones and Mr. Murphy's strikebreakers did not get the chance to perform.

The latest stunt of the Secession Leaders (?) in the strikebreaking line is in Boston, Mass., where High Lord Disrupter L. W. E. Kimball is now furnishing men to take the places of members of Local No. 103 who are making an effort to better condition.

The Secession Leaders have never allowed an opportunity to furnish scabs escape them and their pandering to certain political elements will not save them from the consequences of their acts when final accounting is made.

THE WAY TO LOOK AT IT.

Washington, June 10.—The San Francisco Star, in commenting on the closing down of the East Oakland plant of the California cotton mills, as a direct result of putting the eight-hour law for women into effect, inspiringly grapples the subject in the manner in which every such case should be treated. Humanitarian enactments apparently reach no responsive chord in the breasts of brutal profit hunters, and defiance still abides as their chief characteristics. The coast paper says: "Well, here is our doctrine on the matter: Better that such a plant, or 100 such plants, should close and remain closed, than that women should be compelled to carry burdens which their frailty unfits them to bear. Better that a few women here and there should be thrown out of a job than that the entire sex should be subjected to such long hours of labor as greed might choose to give them."

Ann Arbor (Mich.) molders have won strike for 50 cents per day and reduction of working day one hour.

NOTICE.

The interests of Clarence B. Lifer, who was initiated in No. 9 March, 1910, and took a traveling card, which he deposited in No. 24, can be best protected by speedily communicating with the undersigned,

Clarence W. Shaw,
1355 E. 64th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Carterville (Ill.) city laborers secured an increase from 17½ cents to 25 cents per hour.

East St. Louis (Ill.) carpenter secured 5 cents per hour increase.

Utica (N. Y.) carpenters secured increase of 5 cents per hour.

CONSPIRACY IS MANIFEST.

To Crush Ironworkers' International Union by Fastening Crime Upon It.

UNIONISTS THOROUGHLY AROUSED.

Accusations of Criminality Against Labor Men, Because They Are Labor Men, Are Reprehensible.

INDIANAPOLIS CONFERENCE ACTS.

American Federation of Labor Executive Council Designated to Receive and Disburse all Funds for Defense.

Washington, May 6.—The entire country has been informed through the press dispatches of the arrest and kidnapping of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers, together with his brother, and their spiriting away by detectives to Los Angeles without having been given an opportunity to consult counsel or defend themselves even in the most remote way. With the apparent studies and pre-arranged manner, the columns of the daily press have been carrying an unusual amount of lurid and sensational statements of what is alleged to have occurred, and predicting even worse. From these incidents indications are apparent that a conspiracy is attempted with the end in view to destroy the iron workers and cast odium on organized labor in general. The sentiments permeating the news assumes that simply because the men charged are connected with the activities of union labor they must of necessity be guilty of the crime charged. With only a few notable exceptions has there been any effort to suggest that it is unjust to prejudice; that the better method to be pursued would be to wait until both sides have been heard before public decision is rendered. To build up prejudice and inflame the public mind when heinous crimes have been charged against the accused is not in accord with the spirit of American institutions.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor have always been foremost in inveighing against even the slightest infraction of the law, and the rank and file of its membership are in entire harmony with this procedure. Times without number have the men of labor, although entirely innocent, been called upon by unfair, unprincipled and illegal combinations of wealth to defend themselves against the machinations of unscrupulous men. And as often has the bath of fire proved the fallacious and unserviceable texture of the web woven to enmesh them

Whenever the crime is committed, no matter by whom, whether it be a member of a union or not, after the accused has been tried by a fair and unbiased tribunal, if found guilty punishment should be inflicted. Organized labor asks no immunities from the law, neither is it entitled to any. Labor does not desire government to assist it in any way, other than that conferred on all citizens, but it does demand that it be permitted in common with all others to work out its destiny within the law.

Immediately after the arrest and kidnapping of the accused, President Gompers and Secretary Spencer, of the Building Trades Department, proceeded to Indianapolis to confer with the officials of the international unions located in that city. After a two days' conference it was advised that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, to avoid diffusion of effort, take charge of the entire matter of receiving and disbursing funds, together with all other matters in connection with the case, so that ample opportunity for proper defense may be assured.

The men of labor believe that the men accused are innocent, and they will use every effort to defend them against what they believe to be an unjust accusation. According to the concept of our institutions every man charged with crime is assumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty, and acting upon this assumption organized labor will raise sufficient funds to hire the ablest counsel that can be secured for the purpose of procuring for the accused a fair and impartial trial.

SALARY LIST RAISED.

Washington, May 27.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have increased the salaries of its officials, the president hereafter to receive \$8,000 annually instead of \$7,000. The secretary is also given a \$1,000 raise, to \$6,000. The other officials are to get \$500 per year more.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE.

Washington, June 3.—The strike among the shopmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad is spreading. Organizers have been endeavoring to organize the men in Altoona ever since the Pittsburg division went out, but not until a few days ago was any progress made. Reports just received contain the information that large number of men in Altoona have been taken into the union with the alternative in view of a settlement with the company or a general strike of the shopmen at that place.

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS

NOTICE—Secretaries whose Names Do Not Appear in this List Should Forward the Same Without Delay.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (e) Cranemen. |
| (b) Linemen. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (c) Inside. | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (h) Shopmen. |

(i) Fixture Hangers.

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Friday evening at Room 604, 810 Olive street. President, L. O. Arment, Lewis Publishing Co., University City, Mo.; Financial Secretary, W. S. Peebles, Wellington Hotel; Recording Secretary, J. J. Manson, Wellington Hotel; Treasurer, Fred Frisby, Grand and St. Louis avenues.

Sub-1, St. Louis, Mo.—Financial Secretary, H. Koch, 2849 McNair avenue; Recording Secretary, Geo. Westermeyer, 3328 Salena street.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets Every Thursday evening at Union Labor Temple, Webster ave. President, B. M. Gracie, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, M. P. Gordan, Union Labor Temple; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. E. Bown, Union Labor Temple.

(b) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Friday evenings at 12 South Clark street. President Ralph Brehman, 1955 West Adams street; Financial Secretary, J. W. Yount, 234 North Clark street; Recording Secretary, A. M. Parish, 2134 Adams street; Treasurer, A. H. Premo, 5057 Erie street.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets Friday evenings at Trades Assembly Hall, 321½ Santa Fee street. President, L. E. Jennings, 1802 East Eighth street; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, 1303 Grand avenue (Box 70); Recording Secretary, B. E. Briggs, 419 West Pitkin street; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, 191 Central Main street.

(b) No. 20, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, J. C. Snyder; Vice President, E. B. Miller; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thorsden, 638 East 138th street; Treasurer, J. C. Fisher.

No. 22.—Financial Secretary, T. Crawford, 1721 Cuning street.

(a) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—President, R. Holmes, 350 West University avenue; Financial Secretary, J. Rice, 64 East 11th street; Recording Secretary, W. F. Schoeman, 1111 Goff avenue, West St. Paul; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 West Cook street.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings in Richmond Hall, Third avenue and South Fifth street. President, S. G. Dyer, 2419 16th avenue, South; Financial Secretary, F. E. Bronsdon, 720 Fourth street, South; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3142 42d avenue, South.

No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets at 802 Main street.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday evenings at 270 East Genesee street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Merrinac street; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Emary, 504 Hickory street; Treasurer, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Financial Secretary, C. Cornell, 2669 Lincoln Ave.

(c) No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Monday evening at 280 Plane street. President, Joseph A. Linn, 636 Hunterdon street; Financial Secretary, E. L. Beatty, 304 South 9th street; Recording Secretary, Wm. R. Banks, 75 Court street; Treasurer, Fred L. Rossiter, 27 Florence avenue, Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets Tuesdays on Main street. Financial Secretary, Roy H. Slade, Box 768.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday evening in Labor Temple, 540 Maple

avenue. President R. U. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road; Financial Secretary, Fred Weeks, 1326 East 15th street; Recording Secretary, James Marsh, 510 South Flower street.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—President C. G. Williamson, Box 614; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, Box 614; Treasurer, R. H. Homel, Box 614.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets Wednesday at C. L. U. Hall, 340-344 Main street. President, M. B. Holmes, P. O. Box 232; Financial Secretary, F. J. Gates, 421 East Highland avenue; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, P. O. Box 232; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, P. O. Box 232.

(c) No. 82, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 542 Maple avenue. President, Ben Workman, 537 Gordon street, Hollywood, Cal.; Financial Secretary, Robert J. Kennedy, 1452 West 37th street; Recording Secretary, H. B. Suttie, 1243 West 22d street; Treasurer, F. Broils, 227 South Flower street; H. C. Lock, Business Agent, 519 Maple avenue.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday at 246 State street. President, E. Larnerd, 37 Moyston street; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 133 Sanders Ave., Scotia; Recording Secretary, D. F. Martin, 919 Lincoln avenue.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—President, J. Keefe, 3 Martin street; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank street; Recording Secretary, M. Farrell, 659 North street; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 125 Bloss street.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets Monday 8 p. m., at 419 Main street. President M. J. Kane, 28 Kilby street or 419 Main street; Financial Secretary, H. S. Goodwin, 419 Main street; Recording Secretary, L. J. Lavin, 419 Main street; Treasurer, C. E. Green, 345 Park avenue.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday 8 p. m., at 27 North 13th street. President, J. J. Collins, 5533 Thompson street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Godshall, 5415 Osage avenue; Recording Secretary, A. Laird, 2507 Corlies street; Treasurer, P. F. Turner, 2345 South Carlisle street.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 359 Van Houten street. President, John Webster, 785 E. 18th street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 242 Straight street; Treasurer, William Cross, 161 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday evening at 987 Washington street. President, A. B. Johnson, 874 E. 2nd street, South Boston; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M street, South Boston; Recording Secretary, James T. Kihoe, 97 Hyde Park avenue, Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. J. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth street, Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in St. Andrews' Hall. President, W. R. Reid, 1436 Columbus avenue, Roxbury; Financial Secretary, E. B. Connors, 987 Washington street, Boston; Recording Secretary, J. B. McEwan, 78 Torrey street, Roxbury; Treasurer, Dan McDonald, 8 Howe street, Dorchester.

(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Wednesday night in Carpenters' Hall, Cass and Marion streets. President, J. A. Arnold, 1304 Florida avenue; Financial Secretary, B. W. Guley, Box 662; Recording Secretary, D. D. Maney, Jr., 808 Deleon street, Box 662; Treasurer, B. W. Guley, Box 662.

No. 110, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Albert Webster, 106 Frunt street; Vice-President, Otto Sachse, 977 Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, Fred G. Conger, Guilderland avenue, R. F. D. No. 4; Recording Secretary, George Sfcier, Euiler-

land avenue, R. F. D. No. 4; Treasurer, Fred A. Merchant, Eulerland avenue.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Room 7, McBride Block, Douglas avenue. President, George Rickner; Financial Secretary, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street; Recording Secretary, George Hilton, 312 DuPage street; Treasurer, W. A. Stevenson, 606 Douglas avenue.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesdays in Labor Temple, Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 1422 Spruce street; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Gardner, 1003 East 14th street; Treasurer, R. Crowwhite, 241 N. Lawndale.

(c) No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month, Guiffra Building, 138 Main street. President, Frank Dolan, 22 Walnut street; Financial Secretary, Chas. V. Jarvis, 4 Bonifay Place; Recording Secretary, D. Lenehan, 128 Barry avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Treasurer, Wm. W. Hamilton, 400 Hudson street.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Thursday in Imperial Bldg. President, P. F. Sullivan, 160 North Fifth avenue; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 160 North Fifth avenue; Recording Secretary, G. O. Johnson, 160 North Fifth avenue; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 160 North Fifth avenue.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—President, Theo. Struass; Financial Secretary, A. Buchanan 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, A. Friemark, 1247 LaCrosse street.

No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Financial Secretary, F. B. Carpenter, 10 South 20th street.

No. 138, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, Dan'l Mullen, 2008 No. Barr street.

(a) No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays 8 p. m. in I. B. E. W. Hall, 246 State street. President, Grove Arnim, 328 Germania avenue; Financial Secretary, J. B. Welch, 902 Duane avenue; Recording Secretary, Chas. Condon, 14 Raymond street; Treasurer, F. B. Coe, 629 State street.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Friday night at Waldorf Bldg., Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, 4451 Jefferson street, Bellaire, Ohio; Financial Secretary, C. K. Denniston, 1906 Market street; Recording Secretary, J. J. Yost, 43 Marshall street; Treasurer, H. E. Kraenter, 69 Indian street.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Trades and Labor Hall, Fox street. President Wick Wilmes, 510 Clame street; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, A. L. Brayton, 118 South street; Treasurer, A. E. Reed, 495 Glenside street.

(b) No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets Thursday nights at 395 Franklin street. President, E. S. Hurley, 310 Crescent avenue; Financial Secretary, F. Bartholomew, 124 Fulton street; Recording Secretary, A. R. Blue, 395 Franklin street; Treasurer, Jas. J. Wharton, 1568 Fell street.

(a) No. 158, Green Bay, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, M. E. B. A. Hall, Washington street. President, Thomas Gleason, 711 Pine street; Financial Secretary, R. Becker, corner Monroe and Pine streets; Recording Secretary, I. E. Hoskins, Depere, West Side; Treasurer, Wm. Johnson, Green Bay, R. R. No. 2.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Fridays in Heller's Hall, Hoboken avenue. President, M. Driscoll, 521 Jersey avenue, Jersey City; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey avenue, N. J.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7-A Palisade avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

No. 170, Mason City, Iowa. Financial Secretary, R. Hughes, 732 E. Miller.

(a) No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 304 W. Main street. President, J. B. Logan, 262 Cottage View; Financial Secretary, Hadie Littell, 568 East 3rd street; Recording Secretary, Marshall McVey, 160 London avenue; Treasurer, Sam Howard, 166 Alabama avenue.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Trades Assembly, East Main. President, Thos. Snopp, 368 S. Whitesboro street; Financial Secretary, W. C. Gordon, 323 W. South; Recording Secretary, Ed Element, 385 S. Day street.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Trades and Labor Hall, Main street. President, Frank Lennon, 361 Division street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wisconsin avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 64 Evans street; Treasurer, Patrick Joy, 56 Wisconsin avenue.

(c) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—President, Chas. Hanscom, 3 Edwards street; Financial Secretary, E. B. Langley, 1535 Hancock street.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, W. J. Larkin.

(a) No. 204, Springfield, Ohio.—Meets Monday in Johnson Bldg., West Main street. President, Grover C. Snyder, 802 South Yellow Springs street; Financial Secretary, Joseph Perry, R. F. D., No. 5; Recording Secretary, G. R. Homer, 24 North Yellow Springs street; Treasurer, Walter W. Ross, 117 West Columbia street.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets Wednesday evening at 1313 Vine street. President, J. Buckley, 2040 Reading road; Financial Secretary, Auther Leibenrood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernest Simonton, 4397 Eastern avenue.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Thursday at A. O. H. Hall. President, W. J. Wood, 117 South 11th street; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, Box 654; Recording Secretary, D. J. Elkins, Box 654; Treasurer, T. McDonald, 503 South Tejon street.

No. 238, Ashville, N. C.—C. R. Cook, 57 Church street.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 246 State street. President W. B. Stairs, 30 Kelton avenue; Financial Secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 1411 Campbell avenue; Recording Secretary, J. F. Heath, 99 Van Vrouken avenue.

No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday of each month in I. B. E. W. Hall, 246 State street. President, M. T. Northup, 133 Park Place; Financial Secretary, R. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, F. E. Johnson, 230 Union street; Treasurer, R. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of the month in Eagles' Hall, Second street. President, E. W. Mitchel, 623 Third avenue, West; Financial Secretary, Eugen Bruce, 1115 Hillis avenue; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D., No. 1; Treasurer, Eugen Bruce, 1115 Fifth avenue, East.

No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Jas. Robinson, 71 Highland avenue.

No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Chas. Ryder, 905 South Second street.

(e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, B. A. Canley, 87 11th street; Vice President, W. J. Lindsey, Hegeman street; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 839 Emmet street; Recording Secretary, E. J. Fane, 532 Paige street; Treasurer, N. S. Bishop, 864 Stanley street.

(a) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, Gen'l Del.; Treasurer, E. Gladding, 2 Caddington street.

(c) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday 8 p. m., at 210 East Fifth street. President, H. A. Litahult, 247 West 15th street; Financial Secretary, Fred C. Man, 210 East Fifth street; Recording Secretary, Walter Scott, 36A Rochester avenue, Brooklyn; Treasurer, Chas. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Buddington, 31 Prince street.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—President, O. H. Lictman, 5407 Aberdeen street; Financial Secretary, J. P. Leyendecker, 7016 Princeton avenue; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 Loomas street.

No. 284, Rochester, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, E. E. Friday, 3 Buckhard Place.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday of month in Richmond Hall, 225 Fifth street, South. President, H. A. Gansmoe, 2414 Fourth avenue, South; Financial Secretary, E. C. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell avenue, South; Recording Secretary, Harry Hamlin, 317 Sixth avenue, Southeast; Treasurer, H. A. Gansmoe, 2414 Fourth avenue, South.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, J. E. Arnold, 437 Greenlawn avenue.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 116½ West Central street. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 S. Arno street; Financial Secretary, E. Herrman, 902 S. 4th street; Recording Secretary, R. E. Remeg, 310 S. Arno.

(a) No. 328 Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays in Building Trade rooms, West 1st street. Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th street; Recording Secretary, Henry Lafrance, 21 E. Bridge street.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Calif.—Meets first and third Mondays in Pythian Castle, 9th street. President, E. A. Erickson, 1831 E street; Financial Secretary, C. E. Vorlander, 520½ 13th street; Recording Secretary, L. M. Clawson, 728 8th street; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Florida.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Central Labor Union Hall, Avenue C. President, J. E. Bell, Sturgis House, 10th street; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, 910 Avenue D; Recording Secretary, W. M. Irish, 1109 Avenue D; Treasurer, W. M. Irish, 1109 Avenue D.

No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets first Monday at 138 Smith street. Financial Secretary, J. Franke, 69 Jefferson street; Recording Secretary, R. Schuck, 558 Amboy avenue.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nevada.—Meets second and fourth Fridays each month in Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick street. President, Jas. H. Collins, P. O. Box 293; Financial and Recording Secretary, Merlon Evans, 1012; Treasurer, Walter Ross, 1012.

(f) No. 368, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 1634 Lexington avenue. President, Morris Goldlust, 1634 Lexington avenue; Financial Secretary, Jas. S. Wellington, 306 West 114th street; Recording Secretary, Geo. F. Cotter, 135 E. 125th street.

(c) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Friday in Germania Hall, 1st and Jefferson street. President, Henry F. Karwieke, 200 E. Gray street; Financial Secretary, F. C. Doutrick, 152 Keats avenue; Recording Secretary, George Theobald, 228 26th street; Treasurer, John J. Nashold, 100 Waverly Court.

(h) No. 376, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Yondorf's Hall, 409 South Halsted street. President, F. A. Lundmark, 409 S. Halsted street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Sullivan, 409 S. Halsted street; Recording Secretary, J. Sparr, 409 S. Halsted street; Treasurer, Chas. Griffen, 409 S. Halsted street.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets Monday in Carpenters' Hall, Monroe street. President, D. Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Financial Secretary, F. Connell, 89 Pedington street, Swampscott; Recording Secretary, J. Munroe, 8 Hilton's Court; Treasurer, J. Doran, 39 Whittier street.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 10 S. Clark street. President, D. Connell, 5430 May street; Financial Secretary, G. D. Griffith, 2732 North Clark street; Recording Secretary, T. J. Carmody, 2941 Harvard street; Treasurer, J. Beaupoe, 1524 Otto street; Vice-President, Wm. Claus, 2258 Park avenue.

No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets every Monday night, Fite and Rowsey Building, third floor. Financial Secretary, Clifford Anderson, 504 N. K street.

(a) No. 388, Palestine, Texas.—Meets first Saturday night of each month over Royal National Bank, Spring street. President, O. T. Adams,

514 Casonieu street; Financial Secretary, J. T. Brown, 15 Queen street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Parkhill, Louisiana street; Treasurer, C. F. Pittman, General Delivery.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets last Wednesday in St. James' Hall, 88 Kneeland street—President, A. McCarrow, 62 Wenham street, Forest Hills; Financial Secretary, James Cooper, 8 Morton avenue, Medford; Recording Secretary, J. Fitzgerald, 521 Ashmont street, Dorchester; Treasurer, Jas. Miller, 12 Clark street, Somerville.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in Reinsen Building, 111 Adece street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Ct.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, General Delivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherman Place, Greenwich Ct.

No. 404, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero streets. President, C. H. McConanghy; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkley; Recording Secretary, F. Sharp; Treasurer, H. Gardiner,

(a) No. 406, Ardmore, Okla.—Meets second and fourth Fridays each month in Union Hall, W. Main street. President, J. F. Jordan, Ardmore, Okla., Box 293; Financial Secretary, John A. Ball, 504 Carter and 7th avenues; Recording Secretary, Paul Phillips, 414 B street northwest;

No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets last Monday in month in Labor Hall, Washington street. President, James Bullock, 221 Seymour avenue; Financial Secretary, C. H. Krieg, 443 West Bluff street; Recording Secretary, Bert Bull, N. 3rd street; Treasurer, C. H. Krug, 443 W. Bluff street.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays in Comerford Hall, 301 8th avenue. President, John B. Willets, 264 York street, Jersey City, N. J.; Financial Secretary, John S. Blaney, 31 Bank street, New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. J. Fearon, 159 E. 52d street, New York City.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 219½ S. 4th street. President, R. W. Berry, 504 West Vine street; Financial Secretary, F. H. Spears, L. Box 100; Recording Secretary, Chas. Meador, 839 S. West Grand avenue; Treasurer, A. L. Scott, West Capitol avenue.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Trades and Labor Hall, 41 Main street. President, S. O. Blanc, 615 Wisconsin street; Financial Secretary, R. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1545 Thurston avenue.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, Geo. Fellows, 910 Lincoln avenue.

(a) No. 466, Belvidere, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday at Meade Hotel, Pleasant street. President, Chas. Gulliver; Financial Secretary, H. T. Wilson, 114 E. 4th street.

(a) No. 477, San Bernardino, Cal.—Meets Thursday in Damrono Hall, Third street. President, G. W. Dooley, 280 1th street; Financial Secretary, R. Stratton, Box 762; Recording Secretary, H. M. Ellis, 381 H street; Treasurer, James Lee, 619 Harris street.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night 8 p. m., in Electrical Workers' Hall, 49 Kentucky avenue. President, R. R. Kelley; Financial Secretary, R. Lynn, Old Board of Trade Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Willard Limpus; Treasurer, Fred Foreman.

(i) No. 489, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday 7:30 p. m., in New Labor Temple, Maple avenue. President, Jos. Gres, 1327 West 12th street; Vice President, C. E. Helms, 828 West 48th street; Recording Secretary, W. G. Comrie, R. F. D., No. 4, Box 449; Treasurer, F. M. Butcher, 1025 West Eighth street.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays in Wiggins Hall, 24 North Broadway street. President, H. Wildberger, Jr., 457 North Railroad avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Rilyea, 37 Oak street; Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 43 Curran's Lane;

Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings in Wells Memorial Bldg. President, H. Cahill, 37 Hillside street, Roxbury; Financial Secretary, H. W. Ayers, Jr., 150 Elm street, Everett; Recording Secretary, F. H. Davidmeyer, 89 Wenham street, Jamaica Plains; Treasurer, W. H. Hall, 100 Westville street, Dorchester.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—President, V. Foster; Financial Secretary, Thos. Ryan, 1639 Vincennes avenue; Recording Secretary, J. C. Herron, 1619 Park street.

No. 520, Austin, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 413 Cong avenue. President, Ben Brown, 43 West 31st street; Financial Secretary, J. A. Francis, 711 Henderson street; Recording Secretary, C. W. Heam, 902 Blanco street.

No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Financial Secretary, P. C. Mackay, Box 89; Recording Secretary, G. H. Irwin, Box 89.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month in Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, Tremont street. President, Jas. Sharpe, 1307 Avenue M; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th street; Recording Secretary, J. A. Kubler, 1905 25th street; Treasurer, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th street.

(h) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at 526 Chestnut street. President, Anton Gross, 333 34th avenue; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 763 68th avenue, West Allis; Treasurer, James Hagerman.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—President, P. F. Lenihan, 50 East 59th street; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 East 59th street; Recording Secretary, Paul McNally, 50 East 59th street; Treasurer, Frank Siers, 50 East 59th street.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, W. Blanchard, 10 Adell street; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street; Recording Secretary, H. D. Leason, 729 Part street; Treasurer, J. McLaughlin, 614 Avenue A.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month in Richmond Hall, Fifth street, South. President, H. H. Skelton, 4808 28th avenue, South; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th avenue, South; Recording Secretary, J. Jarl, 826 Ninth avenue, South.

No. 543, New London, Conn.—Meets first Wednesday in each month in Central Labor Hall, corner Bank and Pearl streets. President, Gurdon Pendleton, Thames street, Groton; Financial Secretary, R. J. Frost, 106 Blackhall street; Recording Secretary, Irving Labensky, Golden street; Treasurer, Geo. Williams, 364 Broad street.

(a) No. 549, Ely, Nev.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Carpenters' Hall, Aultmann and Murry streets. President, J. Dumphy; Financial Secretary, A. Luchesi, Box 645; Recording Secretary, J. Biggeni, McGill, Nev.; Treasurer, A. Luchesi.

(a) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Electrical Workers' Hall, State street. President, Joseph Gross, 836 Albany street; Financial Secretary, H. LaRochelle, 804½ Emmett street; Recording Secretary, C. Grennan, 726 Hattie Place; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third street.

No. 571, Hammond, Ind.—Meets Friday in Huen Hall, State street. President, H. Haworth, Tolleston, Ind.; Financial Secretary, M. H. Carmody, 438 Truman; Recording Secretary, G. Shoop, General Delivery; Treasurer, L. Waggoner, General Delivery.

(a) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays each month at Painters' Hall, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Financial Secretary, A. L. Thompson, 2 Locust street; Recording Secretary, C. D. Smith, 34 Jersey avenue; Treasurer, A. L. Thompson, 2 Locust street.

No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—President, Philip Keon, 328 Adams street.

No. 589, Saskatoon, Sask.—Financial Secretary, G. E. Braun, Box 44, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets Monday night at 19 North Hunter street. President, G.

A. Grider, 5448 East South street; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter street; Recording Secretary, F. C. Bolin, 504 N. Stanislaus street; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursdays at Labor Temple, 1400 Woodland street. President, Hugh F. Ash; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit street; Recording Secretary, Frank K. Reynolds, 1213 B Troost avenue; Treasurer, Hugh H. O'Neill, 1735 Washington street.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Calif.—Meets Fridays at 305 14th street. President, M. T. Creps, 3116 17th street, Fruitdale; Financial Secretary, Geo. Manes, 1602 Bridge street, Fruitdale; Recording Secretary, 3308 Davis street, Fruitdale, Calif.; Treasurer, C. M. Peek, 53 King street, Oakland, Calif.

(b) No. 600, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets Wednesday night, 7:30 p. m. at 121½ E. Town street. President, M. J. Farrell, 721 N. Park street; Financial Secretary, C. E. Long, 1125 City Park avenue; Recording Secretary, J. V. Meeker, Mt. Vernon and 20th streets.

No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Peterson's Hall, B street. Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 239 D street; Treasurer, G. W. Fox, 724 4th street.

(a) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in B. T. C. Hall, B street. President, A. T. Moore, 63 N. F street; Financial Secretary, J. S. Jones, 52 W. F. street, Box 617; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith avenue.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Union Hall, N. 8th street. President, F. Keli, 302 South 14th street; Financial Secretary, Louis Van der Bloemen, 612 Penn avenue; Recording Secretary, Engelbert Guehna, 1014 North Eighth street; Treasurer, L. Van der Bloemen; Vice-President, Miller, 1611 St. Clair avenue.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N. S., Can.—President, W. F. Spruin; Financial Secretary, F. Pierce, 26 Spring Garden road; Treasurer, H. C. Low, Vice-President, J. Meagher.

No. 633, Marlboro, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 o'clock p. m. in Burke's Block, 716 Main street. President, Chas. Sullivan, 98 Bolton street; Financial Secretary, H. Vinning, Hotel Preston; Recording Secretary, Wm. J. Latham, 34 Neil street.

(a) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Central Labor Hall, Sanford street. President, Paul Neuman, 22 James street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Arthur Stroebel, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Frank Reinert, Box 72, S. Hadley, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebel, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, G. Simpson, corner Jay and Sacandago road.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, G. Radford, 67 Linden street.

No. 647, Detroit, Mich.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Burns, or 1468 24th street.

(a) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every second Tuesday at Second and Court streets. President, A. K. Johnson, 23 North Second street; Financial Secretary, E. Greenwood, 518 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Roy Schroder, 527 Central avenue; Treasurer, A. D. Howard, 834 South Fifth street.

(a) No. 651, Amarillo, Texas.—Meets every Thursday night 8 p. m., at 307 East Fourth street. President, D. H. Martin, 802 East Eighth street; Financial Secretary, W. E. McKinney, 106 East Seventh street; Recording Secretary, G. A. McKinney, 701 Harrison street; Treasurer, L. G. Small, 406 North Roberts street.

No. 658, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Thursdays each month, in Whipple Bldg., Fourth and Scott streets. President, Julius Varkauer, 322 Maple street; Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 West 11th street; Recording Secretary, J. C. Dice, 104 Magnolia, Pulaski Heights; Treasurer, L. H. Weniger, 1617 Scott street.

(c) No. 659 Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sundays in Heyl Block, I. O. O. F. Hall, Central avenue. President, W. J. Curtis, 60 Marsden street; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 723 Eagle street; Recording Secretary, Bernard Klock, 139 Maple avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzak, 96 Lake road.

(a) No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 315 Waashington street. President, Julius Schiller, 467 Sterling Place; Financial Secretary, Wm. Hetherington, Jr., 417 Ridge-wood avenue; Recording Secretary, Jas. L. Bradley, 43 Kinston avenue; Treasurer, Wm. H. Jarvis, 157 Monitor street.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Spark's Hall, 712 E. Broad street. President, F. A. Fry, 608½ S. China street; Financial Secretary, E. W. Lipscomb, 21 N. 7th street; Recording Secretary, P. P. Pollard, 2019 Floyd avenue; Treasurer, E. W. Lipscomb, 915 Bainbridge street.

(c) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Labor Temple, 86 Main street. President, Wm. G. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, Jas. Glenn, 1107 No. Ninth street.

No. 669, Salina, Kans.—Financial Secretary, F. R. Adams, 933 S. Santa Fe avenue.

No. 673, Philadelphia, Pa.—Financial Secretary, H. M. Black, 2617 Montgomery avenue.

No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Bucher's Hall, Fifth and E. Jersey streets. President, Arthur M. Cannon, 541 Elizabeth avenue; Financial Secretary, John Hartman, 141 Broadway; Recording Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 523 Franklin street; Treasurer, Frederick T. Cotton, 814 E. Jersey street.

No. 676, Columbia, Mo.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Griffin.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z.—Meets second Wednesday and last Sunday of month, Isthmian Canal Commission Lodge Hall. President, F. J. Sweet, Gatun, C. Z.; Financial Secretary, N. L. Levy, Gatun, C. Z.; Recording Secretary, A. M. Horle, Gatun, C. Z.; Treasurer, A. W. Woolnough, Culebre, C. Z.

No. 678, Tiffin, Ohio.—President, Frank Montague; Financial Secretary, Otto Martin; Recording Secretary, W. J. Diehl; Treasurer, Jas. Walkmus.

(i) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—President, Wm. Martin, 812 Belgrade street; Financial Secretary, Wm. Zeeh, 945 American street; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Loesch, 2309 Sharswood street; Treasurer, Wm. P. Shea, 232 North Juniper street.

(a) No. 680, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Meets every first and third Friday, 8:00 p. m., at Trades and Labor Hall, Main street. President, Frank Molitor, McWilliams street; Financial Secretary, M. W. McClellan, 10th W. Division; Recording Secretary, Wm. Rawls, 374 Military street; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison street.

(a) No. 681, Scottsbluff, Neb.—Meets first and last Saturday night each month at W. P. Ford's Residence. President, W. P. Ford; Financial Secretary, A. L. Hawley; Recording Secretary, A. L. Hawley; Treasurer, C. J. Goakey.

No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Ed Smith, 758 Morris Park avenue, W. Van Bronx, N. Y.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Oltman, 1309 Willow street.

No. 684, Modesto, Cal.—Financial Secretary, E. Sorenson, Box 602.

No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Financial Secretary, Jos. Cailer, Box 249.

No. 689, Twin Falls, Idaho.—Financial Secretary, C. Dryden, Box 774.

No. 690, Kenton, Ohio.—Financial Secretary, M. C. Brewster.

(a) No. 691, Spokane, Wash.—Meets Monday of each week at Pantages' Hall, Howard street, Pantages Theatre. President R. W. DeLion, P. O. Box 903; Financial Secretary, Wm. Howard, Granite Blk, P. O. Box 903; Recording Secretary, Geo. G. Nickels, 1011 Rockwell avenue, P. O. Box 903; Treasurer, E. M. Reil, P. O. Box 903.

No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Financial Secretary, R. D. Thornton, 223 E. Sixth street.

No. 693, San Jose, Cal.—Financial Secretary, H. C. Folsom.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin St.

No. 695, St. Joseph, Mo.—Financial Secretary, A. P. Hughes, 1820 Mulberry St.

No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—J. Kearney, 85 No. Hawk street.

No. 697, Gary, Ind.

No. 698, Newport News, Va.

No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kans.

No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Wm. Laier, Glen Ellyn.

No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Hugh Willis, Herrin, Ill.

CONDUCTORS RAISE SALARIES.

Washington, June 3.—The order of railway conductors, in convention at Jacksonville, Fla., raise the salary of the president to \$8,500 per year, the senior vice president and secretary to \$5,000 each, and the other vice presidents are to receive \$4,500 each annually.

DECLINED TO SERVE.

Washington, June 3.—John A. Moffit, who has been president of the United Hatters of North America for thirteen years, at their convention just held, declined to become a candidate to succeed himself. The tremendous strain of the past few years in the Hatters' fight against the manufacturers' assaults was partially responsible for his retirement. Labor loses an active and efficient official.

CLYDE ENGINEERS WIN.

Washington, June 3.—The engineers on the Clyde (Scotland) have secured an advance in wages. On June 1 the scale went into effect the advance being 1 shilling a week, with a corresponding increase in other salaries where paid for by piece. A similar advance has also been agreed to, this to take effect six months later, and then the latter rate to apply under a three-year agreement.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Washington, June 10.—The regular quarterly meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Washington on Monday, June 12. The session will undoubtedly consume the entire week, as much important matter is awaiting attention.